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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy, possible snow. Temp. —4—1 (25-30). Sunday, cold and brighter. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy with brief intervals. Temp. —2-1 (25-34). Sunday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, rainy. Temp. 9-12 (48-54). NEW YORK: Saturday, fair. Temp. —12—7 (10-19).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	32 B.Fr.	Israel	LS14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	pl.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50.25
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,864 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17-18, 1979 Established 1887



U.S. evacuee carrying belongings in a duffel bag is escorted by guerrilla loyal to the Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday to assembly point in Tehran for Americans who are being flown out of Iran.

Associated Press

Four Generals Executed in Iran; U.S. Begins to Evacuate Citizens

Jet Flights Are Planned For 5,000

TEHRAN, Feb. 16 (AP) — Pan American World Airways landed a Boeing 707 today at Mehrabad International Airport and flew out with 167 passengers, most of them Americans. The plane later landed in Frankfurt, en route to New York.

The full-scale evacuation will begin tomorrow, when two Pan Am jumbo jets take off with as many as 405 Americans each. On each of the following three days, three jumbo jets will pick up evacuees and fly them to Europe, where the passengers can make connections to the United States, Pan Am officials in New York said.

Evacuation also was scheduled tomorrow for British, Canadian, New Zealand and Australian citizens.

An estimated 7,000 Americans remain in Iran, compared with about 45,000 a year ago, and U.S. Embassy officials say they hope to airlift out all but 2,000. Those staying will include skeletal staffs of the embassy and private firms, journalists and Americans married to Iranians.

More than 100 Americans, one sporting a cowboy hat and others lugging pets and suitcases, slipped out of a hotel before dawn today at the start of the evacuation.

Embassy officials, operating behind a tight security screen, instructed the evacuees to gather at central points in the city so that quick and safe pickups could be made. At one gathering point today, an American in military fatigues shouted urgently through a bullhorn at countrymen racing up in automobiles.

"Move out of your automobiles as quickly as possible," he said. "Please move directly inside as quickly as you can."

Wearing bulletproof vests and carrying automatic rifles, guerrillas loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini stood guard to protect the Americans. Those being evacuated — mainly employees of U.S. companies here — hurried from their cars with belongings.

At the core of the Khomeini mass movement that ousted Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi are conservative Moslems who opposed his Western-style modernization of Iran and what they said was U.S. domination of their nation.

As the shah's government grew weaker, anti-U.S. sentiment seemed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Tehran morgue workers handle the body of Gen. Manuchehr Khosrowdad, one of four generals executed Thursday night after trial by revolutionary court. At left is the body of Gen. Reza Naji.

Associated Press

Top Officers Were Tried As Traitors

TEHRAN, Feb. 16 (AP) — Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's secret-police chief and three other generals were executed last night on a rooftop at Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's headquarters and it was reported today that 26 other officers and officials of the old regime will be killed.

The four executed generals were Nematollah Nassiri, chief of SAVAK, the secret police; Manuchehr Khosrowdad, head of the paratroopers; Mehdi Rahimi, martial-law governor of Tehran, and Reza Naji, governor-general of the central city of Isfahan.

Their bodies were riddled from head to foot by volleys of automatic fire from a 10-man firing squad of Moslem irregulars. Each was hit by at least eight bullets. The gunmen then shot each officer in the head to make sure he was dead.

Khomeini at Trial

Three other generals were killed last weekend by guerrillas as Ayatollah Khomeini's forces were taking over the country, but the government said the four just executed were "the first group of traitors" to be tried by revolutionary courts. It said that Ayatollah Khomeini attended the trial.

The newspaper Ettelaat said that 26 other officials and military officers of the shah's regime had been convicted of crimes and would be executed. It gave no further details and Khomeini spokesmen declined comment.

The executions were announced by the state radio accompanied by martial music. It said that the generals were convicted on charges of "torture, massacre of people, treason to the country and earthly corruption. They were sentenced to death and the verdict was immediately carried out by Islamic armed forces." It said their property was confiscated.

In Washington, meanwhile, it was announced that the United

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Carter, Lopez Portillo Still Split, Agree to Summer U.S. Meeting

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16 (UPI) — President Carter and President Jose Lopez Portillo failed in three days of summit talks to solve the issues dividing them — including U.S. purchase of Mexican oil and gas — but agreed today to meet again this summer in the United States to try again.

Mr. Carter flew to Washington leaving unsettled the problem of trade, energy and the flow of tens of thousands of illegal Mexican emigrants into the United States in some tough exchanges with Mr. Lopez Portillo that apparently did little to improve U.S.-Mexican relations.

The president returned to Washington late today for an immediate meeting with leading security officials, including CIA director Stansfield Turner, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, and Vice President Mondale to "review events around the world."

Mr. Carter said in a Spanish-language speech to the Mexican congress that many major differences remained between the United States and Mexico and that they would have to be resolved in later talks.

"Your president and mine [sic] have agreed to meet very soon again to assess the progress that has been made and to add our personal influence in resolving remaining problems," Mr. Carter said. He said they would set up three working groups to try to settle the principal outstanding differences.

In an obvious reference to Mexican anger over U.S. cancellation of a multimillion-dollar natural-gas agreement two years ago in an argument over prices, Mr. Carter pledged in his speech that the United States would be a good customer and would pay a fair and just price for Mexican oil.

Mr. Carter received a standing ovation at the end of his 24-minute speech. He was interrupted with applause when he said, "I am deeply and personally determined to protect the human rights of all people within the borders of my country, whether or not they are citizens of the United States."

Mr. Lopez Portillo, in an airport news conference after Mr. Carter left for Washington, said that statement was the most important result of the Carter trip. Mr. Carter said earlier that he had agreed to send former Florida Gov. Ruben Askew to Mexico City to study some of these immigrant problems.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Lopez Portillo made it clear that it might be years before negotiations and preparations are completed for U.S. purchase of Mexican oil and gas.

'Long-Term Answer'

Mr. Carter referred in his speech to congress to "signing" agreements with Mexico on such issues as scientific and technology exchanges, on housing and water development and urban development, but they were actually signed at the airport by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mexican Foreign Minister Santiago Roel in a hastily arranged ceremony.

Mr. Carter forecast that Mexico's rapidly growing economic strength will help to provide many thousands of new jobs, "a long-term answer to the difficult problem of unlawful migration."

He said that "our common problems will not be resolved without patient work over a long period of time. But in our conversations together, President Lopez Portillo and I have begun to define a common vision of a better future."

Mr. Lopez Portillo said at the news conference that the United States has enough oil and gas to handle domestic needs for now and that future talks "will give us time to negotiate a fair and well-balanced agreement which will not hurt either country."

Asked why he had not given Mr. Carter a traditional Latin embrace on arrival, Mr. Lopez Portillo said he would at the next meeting.

Mr. Carter's toast last night at a dinner he gave in honor of Mr. Lopez Portillo at the U.S. Embassy residence led to some sharp exchanges. Mr. Carter said, "We have much work to do together in specific areas of our relations. But perhaps our greatest challenge is to adopt attitudes toward each other that are suited not to the past, but to the realities of the present and the needs of the future." But Mr. Lopez Portillo replied: "It is diffi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

In Iran Broadcasts, Envoy Slaying

U.S. Angry Over Soviet Actions

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NYT) — The United States accused the Soviet Union yesterday of efforts to help foment anti-U.S. actions in Iran and of having played a decisive role in the shootout that led to the killing of the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan after his abduction Wednesday.

So strong was the anger being vented on the highest government levels that officials said relations with Moscow could be severely strained. They said this could hurt the climate for concluding a new strategic arms limitation treaty.

Specifically, Washington protested to Moscow over broadcasts and articles suggesting that the United States was eager to intervene militarily in Iran.

Another protest said that, after Ambassador Adolph Dubs had been abducted by Afghan dissidents, Soviet advisers paid no heed to U.S. requests to proceed cautiously and instead directed the police to attack the Kabul hotel room in which Mr. Dubs was being held. In the crossfire, the envoy was killed.

Neglected Dubs' Safety

The Soviet advisers are being charged with having displayed insensitivity to Mr. Dubs' fate and showing more interest in crushing the abductors than in his safety. President Carter, in Mexico, was reported to have been furious over the reported behavior of the advisers.

On the president's instructions, acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher summoned Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin Wednesday night to protest "in the strongest terms the shock of the United States government over the role played by Soviet advisers."

According to an account sent by the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Soviet security officials attached to their embassy and Soviet advisers attached to the Afghan police took charge of the planning and carrying out of a decision not to negotiate further and to attack the band holding Mr. Dubs in the hotel.

On instructions from Washington, the U.S. Embassy had asked the Afghans and the Russians to use patience and not to force a showdown. The Russians in the past have opposed negotiations with terrorists and U.S. officials said this policy was evidently put into effect. The United States has usually tried to drag out negotiations in the hope of avoiding violence.

The latest strain in relations occurs at a time when the United States has decided to make new efforts to conclude the SALT talks. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met with Mr. Dobrynin on Tuesday to offer the latest proposals on solving remaining issues. Officials said this week's events were likely to create a tougher mood on SALT in the government and in Congress.

- **Rising rhetoric in Washington and Moscow is rapidly spoiling the improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations so laboriously achieved since last summer.** **Page 2.**

Over Government Plan to Cut Back Industry

Steel Strike Paralyzes Eastern France

By Joseph Fitchett

GWY, France, Feb. 16 — A steelworkers' strike totalyzed activity over wide Lorraine, and union pick-ted highway traffic and many crossing points to Germany, Belgium and Lux-g.

police under instructions to confrontation with the made no attempt to in-d no violence had been re-by the first hours of the 24-rike.

officials said the day of succeeded in reinforcing position to government plans e the size of the steel indus-government, on the other appeared to be adopting a conciliatory tone toward complaints without any changes in its tbacks.

ion's strike call was fol-almost 100 percent in the dustry, and many sympath-supported the challenge to the nment-backed plan to shut many steel plants and miss 21,000 workers. Many iron-e miners joined the strike, and ion representatives said they will support the campaign against changes in the steel industry.

"Lorraine means only one thing steel," said a municipal council-manning a roadblock. "If our l industry is undermined, so is entire economy of Lorraine."

this steel town, half the 40,000 ing population faces unem-ment, according to union anal-of the cutback plans.

standstill here was complete The steel mills — the sole y — were idle. Strikers occu-e rust-colored train stations ost office. A few supermar-ried to open, but the strikers them by wedging trailer-trucks ist the doors.

e steelworkers operate a local te radio station known as "SOS Our Jobs," and some men ed the 900-foot conical that is this town's main ge to plant the same slogan in this at the peak.

In the main square today, loudspeakers directed groups of volunteers to sit-ins, roadblocks and rallies. Workers set up an 8-ton ingot lugged out of the local mill as a symbol of the industry, which workers here feel they have created.

"Why should we dismantle a national industry for the benefit of German trusts?" an organizer asked a crowd.

On most roads throughout the region, hundreds of roadblocks halted traffic except for ambulances and other emergency vehicles.

Labor organizer here pledged to continue resisting the government's plan for the layoffs. They are skeptical of promises of replacement jobs, because "steel is all we know."

Industrial Center Shut Down

VALENCIENNES, France, Feb. 16 (IHT) — This northeast industrial city was shut down today by a general strike against the government's economic policies.

The four main French unions estimated that more than 60,000 persons marched in a demonstration led by steelworkers and joined by local political personalities. Official figures put the number at 25,000.

Spain Slowdown Reduces Flights

MADRID, Feb. 16 (UPI) — Numerous flights were delayed and others canceled today when pilots of Spain's national airline Iberia continued a slowdown that has affected the line's national and international flights for two days.

By midday 10 flights had been dropped and all other flights were delayed at least two hours, causing heavy congestion at Madrid and Barcelona airports, airport officials said.

The pilots are seeking better contract conditions and pay increases.

After Majority-Rule Elections in Rhodesia

R.F. Botha Hints Smith Should Retire

By Anthony Lewis

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16 (NYT) — South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, indicated yesterday that he thought that Ian Smith should leave politics when Rhodesia holds a majority-rule election in April.

Mr. Smith, prime minister since the small white minority in Rhodesia declared independence in 1965, has said in the past that he would go back to his farm when majority rule began. But last week he hinted that he would take one of the cabinet seats reserved for whites in the new regime.

In an interview, Mr. Botha was asked his opinion of this apparent change of mind. Would he advise Mr. Smith, he was asked, to get out in April?

"Let me put it this way," Mr. Botha replied: "He intimated that he would be relinquishing his post and that he would retire, and we have accepted that . . . " After a long pause, Mr. Botha went on: " . . . as a wise decision."

South Africa, which has sustained Rhodesia through years of economic sanctions and guerrilla war, has lately shown signs of impatience with Mr. Smith. Mr. Botha's comment was a strong indication of feeling that Mr. Smith is impeding international approval of the "internal settlement" in Rhodesia.

Smith Influence

African nationalists in Rhodesia and elsewhere, see Mr. Smith as a symbol of white supremacy. His presence in a government, even one with a majority of blacks, would make it widely suspect.

Under the constitution for the new Rhodesian regime, whites are to have 25 percent of the cabinet seats although they make up only about 3 percent of the population. In any cabinet post Mr. Smith would exercise great influence.

One of the main Rhodesian guerrilla leaders, Robert Mugabe, said in an interview last week that he thought Mr. Smith would change his mind and run in the April election. He might even be prime minister, Mr. Mugabe said.

Mr. Botha called on all countries to accept the internal settlement and persuade the guerrilla leaders "to come and prove their claims through an election." The settlement might not be perfect, he said, but it was "an irrevocable, irreversible decision to accept majority rule. Mr. Smith cannot change it."

He was asked about complaints from some black Rhodesians that the new constitution entrenches white power by, for example, assuring continued white control of the judiciary, police, army and civil service.

"You've had very much the same situation in other countries before independence," Mr. Botha said — constitutions that appeared to limit majority power.

"I do not believe that the constitution is much more than a piece of paper unless those who have the power intend to uphold it. You will find that in practice majority rule will come into being because it is accepted."

The foreign minister also spoke strongly about the situation in South-West Africa, where the United Nations plan to hold elections and bring the territory to independence as Namibia appears to be in jeopardy.

A large-scale attack by guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization brought an angry protest to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim Wednesday from Mr. Botha. Yesterday, he said he thought that the SWAPO leader.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Fragmentation Threatens Federation of Micronesia

KOLONIA, Ponape (NYT) — With its rutted streets of dark-red mud and rickety frame buildings with names like The Downtown Bar painted on them in block letters, this rambling old South Seas colonial town looks more like a set for a Western movie than the interim capital of the Federated States of Micronesia, a new nation in the Central Pacific.

The new state is only weeks old, yet it is already being threatened by fragmentation. Following the example of larger island groups, such as the Federated States, Palau and the Marshall Islands, the tiny Mortlock group and Faichuk Atoll, both administered from Truk, are demanding that they too be given separate political status.

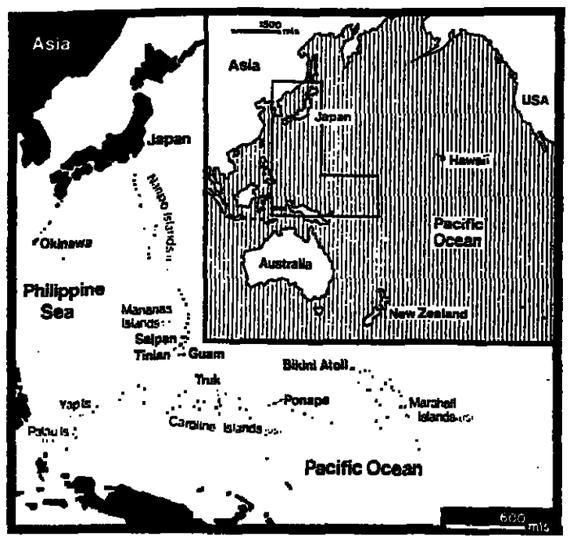
Peter Rosenblatt, who is negotiating for the United States with the Micronesians on the political future of their islands, has resisted such moves toward what he calls the potential "atomization" of the territory, now a United Nations trusteeship under U.S. administration.

The trusteeship, formally known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, contains 2,141 islands and atolls in a broad belt just north of the Equator. Situated between Hawaii and the Philippines, they are scattered over an ocean area the size of the continental United States.

Formerly ruled by Japan, the islands came under U.S. control after World War II, some of them having been captured by U.S. forces.

Ponape, a wild, wet, beautiful island, boasts tumbling rivers, spectacular waterfalls and flamboyant vegetation nourished by 182 inches of annual rainfall. It was here, in an unusual educational institution called the Pacific Island Central School, that Micronesians from many islands, with different languages and cultures, first learned to communicate with each other in the common tongue of English. They were taught by U.S. teachers.

When the U.S. territorial administration established the Micronesian Congress in 1965 as the legislative voice of the islands, many of its members were graduates of the school. Later, as secondary education spread to all the main islands, the institution was downgraded to an ordinary high school for Ponapeans, and cultural contacts among Micronesians ceased.



According to Ekpap Silk, a Marshallese former deputy speaker of the Congress and also an Island Central alumnus, the school's closing "was the beginning of the end of Micronesian unity." Young Micronesians now learn English on their home islands, and seldom mingle with contemporaries from other islands, a situation that Mr. Silk believes encourages separatism.

Some U.S. citizens, as well as Micronesians, feel that the real impetus for separatism was unintentionally provided by the United States in 1975. Washington accepted a petition from the 14,000 people of the Northern Mariana Islands, north of Guam, to become a commonwealth of the United States, like Puerto Rico.

The change, now in effect, although unofficial until the formal dissolution of the trusteeship, was followed by the withdrawal of the Marshalls and Palau from the Micronesian federation, leaving only the districts of Ponape, Truk, Yap and Kosrae. The Congress of Micronesia was formally dissolved at the end of October.

Thus Ponape, previously a district administrative center for U.S. citizens and for the Japanese, Germans and Spanish who had preceded them as rulers of Micronesia, became the seat of a prospective national government. The plan is for the three new entities to become self-governing in domestic matters by 1981, with the United States controlling defense and those aspects of foreign relations that touch on security.

Under the proposed status of "free association," either the islanders or the United States would be able to end the arrangement. But Micronesians have indicated that they are unlikely to opt for separation until they become economically self-sufficient, a dim prospect at this point.

Meanwhile, Ponape remains relatively unspoiled. Except for television, it is little changed from what it was like when the United States took over from the Japanese. The island is known among Pacific travelers for the ruins of a mysterious abandoned city built of huge slabs of black stone.

Communications are primitive or nonexistent on the island, which is about 15 miles long and 12 miles wide. The ancestry of its 25,000 people is believed to be Southeast Asian.

There are no paved roads, and the airstrip is made of pulverized coral. Boeing 737 jets of Air Micronesia, a subsidiary of Continental Airlines, land with special tires that increase the cost of air travel.

—ROBERT TRUMBULL

Zia Repeats Pledge On Vote This Year

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 16 (AP) — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq today repeated his pledge to hold elections in Pakistan this year.

The statement followed demands by several political parties to set a definite date for elections to the National Assembly and provincial legislatures of Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier.

صلة امنه الأصل

News Analysis

U.S.-Soviet Rhetoric Threatens Arms Talks

By Craig Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (NYT) — Rising rhetoric in Washington and Moscow is rapidly spoiling the improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations so laboriously achieved since last summer.

Both sides now seem to be blaming each other for events over which neither has had any real control up to now. The United States blames Soviet "advisers" in Kabul for doing nothing to stop the Afghanistan police from attacking the band of terrorists who kidnapped the U.S. ambassador — yet Washington says that it is not accusing the Russians of contributing to his death Wednesday in the gun battle that followed.

The Soviet Union is accusing the United States and the CIA of seeking a pretext for military intervention to restore the shah to power in Iran — and Moscow even charged that Wednesday's armed attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was staged to provide such an excuse.

The atmosphere is rapidly turning sour, and an informed Western diplomat said today that there was little hope for a summit meeting between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev before April. Gone is the optimistic mood of December, when the two sides were expected to conclude six years of negotiations on a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and hold the summit in Washington in January.

What intervened was the surprise decision that established diplomatic relations on New Year's Day between the United States and China, the Soviet Union's ideological and territorial archenemy. And what shattered the earlier mood was Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's repeated attacks against the Soviet Union during his trip to the United States earlier this month.

The Russians believe that the Carter administration made only inadequate attempts to dissociate the United States from the more objectionable Chinese positions. As the Russians see it, President Carter waited until Feb. 12 to make a clear public statement that the United States indeed did not fully share the Chinese views on the Soviet Union.

U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Wednesday in Moscow, partly to explain the U.S. position. But during that meeting and another today, there was no mention of the timing or location of a possible summit.

The rhetoric of the last week is mainly a product of frustration by both sides. The overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran and the proclamation last Monday of a provisional government by the Islamic religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, were not predicted, caused, or controlled by either the United States or the Soviet Union.

"They're probably as concerned as we are about the situation in Iran," a U.S. diplomat said today. "Things are totally confused, nobody is in charge, and Iran is a Soviet border state."

But the shah's downfall was a clear setback for the United States, and in their propaganda the Russians could not resist gloating over the defeat and highlighting the anti-U.S. attitude that pervaded the uprising.

Iran Tension

Washington charged this week that such propaganda was fueling the violence in Iran. Unofficially, there has been speculation reported from Washington that the Kremlin has told the Iranian Tudeh Communist Party, outlawed and crushed under the shah, to undermine the new regime — to sweep out the religious revolution and make it a Marxist one.

It is not clear here what influence Moscow has over the Tudeh Party, or even whether the party has much following today in Iran. Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, has printed appeals from Tudeh's central committee for support of Ayatollah Khomeini's victory, but the appeals also call the ayatollah's revolution "only the first step on the road to final popular victory."

In Afghanistan, according to Tass, Moscow bore no responsibility for the death Wednesday of U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs. But the reported presence of Soviet police advisers among the forces that attacked the ambassador's kidnappers confirmed U.S. suspicions that Afghanistan has become a Soviet client state. It also apparently increased President Carter's resentment over Mr. Dubs' death in the attack, and led to a State Department protest to Moscow.

Here, the Soviet press has apparently mounted an anti-U.S. campaign. Several West European diplomats believe it began because of the Carter administration's inept handling of Teng Hsiao-ping's visit.

Vietnam Crisis

Now another part of the world where the United States has little control over events — the Chinese-Vietnamese border — threatens further to sour the Soviet-U.S. relationship. The Soviet government paper Izvestia charged today that after normalizing relations with the United States, China now felt free — perhaps even encouraged — to shift troops to the Vietnamese border and teach Hanoi a lesson for its recent defeat of the Peking-oriented Pol Pot regime in Cambodia.

Vietnam is now Moscow's closest ally in Southeast Asia, and a delegation of the Cambodians who took power in Phnom Penh last month arrived on a visit to the Soviet Union today.

The current decline in relations seems needless, brought on by frustration and short tempers rather than by any real collision of Soviet and American wills. But unless it is halted, the strategic arms treaty and the summit meeting seem likely to recede into the distant future.

Carter Ends Mexico Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

cult for us to live next to the most powerful nation in the world and also difficult for you to live next to a poor one. The fact that men can buy men is the most serious matter of our time. This is what happens to our people who go to the United States" — a reference to the plight of illegal Mexican workers in the United States.

"What is happening to the free world?" Mr. Lopez Portillo asked. "Where has freedom led us, to concede that we live in a world where a man could buy another human being?"

In conciliatory remarks, Mr. Carter reminded Mr. Lopez Portillo that he had once said that the choice for Mexico in its relations with the United States was between arrogance and submission.

"I would say in reply that it is also difficult to be the neighbor of a nation such as yours," Mr. Carter said, and noted that Mexico has new economic power and growing responsibilities.

"The people of the United States are fair and decent people, in their dealings with each other and in dealing with people of other nations," Mr. Carter said.

Marcos Announces Government Purge

MANILA, Feb. 16 (UPI) — President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines announced yesterday that he has fired "several hundred" officials in a government purge.

Presidential palace sources said that they believe the purge is one of the biggest in 6½ years of martial law. There was no indication that Mr. Marcos had touched any of the high officials of his regime.

Four Top Iran Generals Are Executed After Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

States today gave formal diplomatic recognition to the provisional Islamic government.

The State Department said U.S. Ambassador William Sullivan handed a note to Iranian officials which said the United States recognized the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The move cut the final link between the United States and the shah, who left the country before the ayatollah returned from exile in France.

In Ottawa, the Canadian government also announced that it had recognized the new Iranian government. Tehran Radio, meanwhile, reported that pro-Khomeini forces had appealed for tear gas to disperse an attacking mob after a nightlong street battle in eastern Tehran. But three days of fierce fighting in the northwestern city of Tabriz have ended, the radio said, and the government is in control.

Unconfirmed reports put the casualty toll in Tabriz as high as 700 dead and thousands wounded. The radio blamed the fighting on "counterrevolutionary SAVAK agents" and said that a nightly curfew remained in effect.

Thousands of youths marched in Tehran in celebration of the reported victory in Tabriz.

Tehran Radio also announced that Premier Mehdi Bazargan and his Cabinet unanimously approved a decree confiscating all properties of the royal family in Iran, including palaces, lands and stock in banks, factories and businesses. The Cabinet also decreed that properties and wealth of government officials would be examined, along with that of former officials arrested on corruption charges.

Unofficial estimates put the value of the royal properties in Iran at several billion dollars. The shah and his family also are estimated to have foreign investments running as high as $20 billion but these are not affected by the decree.

Before leaving Iran, the shah transferred title of all his personal holdings to a private institution, called the Pahlavi Foundation, which valued the holdings at $233.95 million.

The monarch and his immediate family moved yesterday from Marrakesh, Morocco, to Rabat, the capital, and settled in at a government guest house. A correspondent for the Daily Telegraph of London reported that "men around the shah" told her the monarch thinks pro-Moscow Communists will soon take over in Iran and he will have to live out his life in exile.

The shah left Jan. 16 following Ayatollah Khomeini's yearlong campaign to end "corruptive" Westernizing influences on Iran's traditionally conservative Islamic society.



Keystone

FACIAL INSPECTION — A specialist, suspended by a cable, checks for extent of weathering of the sculpted face of Abraham Lincoln at Mount Rushmore in South Dakota.

U.S. Begins Evacuation Of Its Citizens From Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

to grow stronger. The climax was Wednesday's attack on the U.S. Embassy by unidentified guerrillas not controlled by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Today's evacuees were calm as they left a downtown hotel in cars and buses for Mehrabad Airport. Witnesses said that some shooting could be heard as the convoy, protected by Khomeini supporters, headed for the airport, but there was no indication that it was directed against the Americans.

An embassy official said the operation had gone smoothly, and the only trouble reporters saw occurred when one American's Siamese cat balked at entering a packing box. The jetliner was manned by a volunteer Pan Am crew.

Most evacuees were allowed only a single suitcase. Embassy officers communicating by telephone coordinated the evacuation plan. Walkie-talkies tuned to the embassy's communications frequency were seized by guerrillas during the attack on the embassy and the radio is no longer considered safe for passing confidential messages.

Royal Air Force Hercules and VC-10 transports, flying from Cyprus or the Gulf state of Bahrain, are expected to pick up as many as 800 British nationals and take them out of Iran tomorrow and Sunday. There are now about 1,600 Britons in the country.

Offer Is Reported To Free Dolphins

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (AP) — U.S. environmentalists have offered to pay $1,000 to Japanese fishermen for the release of 200 dolphins captured last week.

Fishermen belonging to the Iki Island fishing cooperative in southern Japan were quoted by the Japanese press as intending to sell half of the animals to a detergent factory as fat material and 65 to a fishery association for food.

A spokesman for the cooperative said that his organization has not made any decision on the fate of the captured dolphins. He did, however, confirm that the cooperative received telegrams from Friends of Cetacean, the Flippers Sea School, and the Greenpeace Foundation, urging the dolphins be released.

Brown, in Egypt, Asks Cairo to Aid Mideast Security

CAIRO, Feb. 16 (UPI) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown arrived today on the last leg of a four-nation Middle East tour and urged Egypt's cooperation to meet "the threats to security" in the region — an allusion to the turmoil in Iran.

U.S. government officials said that Mr. Brown's talks tomorrow with President Anwar Sadat will focus on regional security, the delayed delivery of 50 F-5 jet fighters to Egypt because of payment difficulties, and the stalled Egyptian-Israeli peace effort.

Mr. Brown, who visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel, pledged the United States' continued determination for the achievement of a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement.

"I want to assure our friends in Egypt and all the peoples of the Middle East that we will not be satisfied until progress in the peace process leads to a comprehensive peace," he said. "I want also to report that every leader to whom I have spoken on my trip shares our determination on this crucial matter."

Blast on Sun Affects Radio Use in Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — An explosion on the sun today affected short-wave radio communications, especially between airline pilots and ground controllers in Japan, scientists here said.

For nearly two hours after the blast at 1:40 a.m. GMT, pilots had difficulty in reaching controllers at Tokyo's Narita airport, but no incidents were reported.

Threatened With Deportation

Iranian Students in U.S. Face an Uncertain Future

By Christopher Dickey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP) — The students who brought Iran's revolution to the streets of the United States are facing a precarious future now that it has succeeded — cut off, at least temporarily, from the family support and scholarships that allowed them to pursue a U.S. education.

As their economic difficulties force them to drop out of school, they confront the possibility of deportation, an eventuality that has been causing almost as much concern among State and Justice Department policy-makers as among the more than 50,000 Iranian students in the United States.

"It's a growing problem," said a Justice Department official, and as the disruption of mail and banking services with Iran continues, the situation is getting worse.

The ad hoc committee now running the Iranian Embassy in Washington has said it hopes that its country's students will be able to continue in U.S. schools. A spokesman said the embassy is currently trying to locate and organize money scattered through various scholarship funds set up by the monarchy to keep students here.

According to a recent report, 18,000 students in the United States were receiving financial assistance from private foundations and the government in Iran before the change in the regime. The financial problems that the majority of Iranian students now face have been brought on by recurrent bank strikes, sporadic communications with Iran and severe limitations on the amount of money that can be taken out of that country.

Basically, the way the immigration laws and policies are set up, if a foreign student cannot support himself without a full-time job and has to drop out of school or go on a part-time study schedule, he is subject to deportation.

While some Iranians are anxious to return to their country as soon as possible, many are reluctant to rush — or be rushed — back to a homeland still torn by strife.

"I think the country needs a couple of more years to settle down," a Catholic University graduate told a reporter Tuesday. "I don't want to go right now."

Others are unhappy about the prospect of cutting short an education they say they hoped to use for the betterment of their country.

"If we feel we can't stay here with the money we have, we will go back," said Hootan Daviri, a 26-year-old engineering student at George Washington University and a veteran of several anti-Shah demonstrations here.

U.S. and Iranian officials say they hope and expect that the students' financial troubles will be temporary. Shahriar Rouhani, who was himself a graduate student at Yale University before he became the spokesman for the new embassy administration, said he expects the problem to be cleared up in a matter of days or, at most, a few weeks.

A highly placed Justice Department official was less optimistic. "We're just hoping that the students will be able to hang on long enough for the situation to settle down in Iran. The really heavy pressure won't come until next fall when the big tuition bills start rolling in," he said.

Botha Hints Smith Quit

(Continued from Page 1)

Sam Nujoma, clearly aimed "to prevent implementation of the settlement."

"He is trying hard," Mr. Botha said, "to provoke us into doing things that would enable him to crawl out of the plan." The reason, he said, is that SWAPO knew it would not win a fair election.

South Africa has set the end of September as a deadline for a UN election, and UN forces are supposed to be in South-West Africa for seven months before. Thus the first troops should be there in less than two weeks.

Mr. Botha was asked whether South Africa would be willing to let its deadline slip a bit. He said that independence had already been delayed too long, and that there were political reasons against further delay. But he did not give a definite no.

2 Obstacles

Two main diplomatic obstacles are preventing Mr. Waldheim from announcing an agreed cease-fire date and sending the first UN administrators and troops to South-West Africa.

One is the composition of the force. Mr. Waldheim has proposed soldiers from Ghana, Tunisia, Finland, Romania, Panama and India or Bangladesh, with logistical forces from Britain, Sweden and the Netherlands. South Africa is resisting Finland but is generally amenable.

SWAPO is still urging a different list. But if South Africa formally accepts the UN proposal, diplomats say that the Western drafters of the Namibia plan will go to the front-line African states and ask them to bring Mr. Nujoma around. They are optimistic about the prospects.

The other issue is monitoring of SWAPO bases in Angola and Zambia after a cease-fire. South Africa, whose bases in South-West Africa are to be monitored, is insisting on a check across the borders. Angola and Zambia have agreed generally to cooperate with the United Nations but have made no specific undertakings about inspectors entering their territory.

The urgent question is whether these two issues can be negotiated quickly enough so that Mr. Waldheim can get at least some people into South-West Africa before the end of the month. A British communications unit is on alert to go as the first part of the UN force.

South Africans Cut Rhodesian Flight Service

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. [illegible] (UPI) — South African Airways, the only foreign airline that flies to Rhodesia, today announced cancellation of five services to and from Rhodesia after a guerrilla downing of a Rhodesian civilian airliner.

In a related development, the Airlines Association of Rhodesia said that while its members would continue to operate as safely as possible, "We can no longer guarantee the level of safety normally expected by civil airline operators."

South African Airways in Johannesburg and Air Rhodesia in Salisbury announced that SAA would cancel five services to and from Rhodesia immediately. They include twice-weekly Johannesburg-Salisbury-London flights by SAA jumbo jets, the weekly stop in Salisbury of a jumbo from London on its way to Johannesburg and the twice-weekly services between Johannesburg and Victoria Falls.

The move means that South Africa is the only country to which Rhodesians can go on commercial flights. But an Air Rhodesia spokesman said that his airline will take up the slack with three flights between Salisbury and Johannesburg. The South African statement said that SAA will continue its daily flights between Johannesburg and Salisbury and between Johannesburg and the southwestern Rhodesian city of Bulawayo.

The SAA decision to drop some flights followed Monday's crash of an Air Rhodesia Viscount shortly after it left the northwestern resort of Kariba. All 59 aboard perished. Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo said that his men had shot down the aircraft. Prime Minister Ian Smith made it clear yesterday that there will be reprisals against Mr. Nkomo's guerrillas in neighboring Zambia.

Japanese Trade Miss[illegible]

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (UPI) — [illegible] Japanese trade mission will visit Britain and Ireland later this month to increase imports from the two nations, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported today.

U.S., Russian Gadgetry Monitors Tremors

A Soviet Dam Tests Man-Made Quakes

By David K. Shipler

NUREK, U.S.S.R. (NYT) — Up from the valley of the Vakhsh River, a gravel road climbs in a series of serpentine switchbacks, rising precipitously on what feels like a steep mountainside. Heavy trucks rumble upward, loaded with earth and stones, and come down empty.

This is not the flank of a Tadzhikistani mountain, however, but the face of the largest rock-filled dam in the world. A carefully engineered heap of loam and gravel, it is three-quarters of a mile thick at its base and 850 feet high. When it is completed later this year, after nearly two decades of work, the dam's height will reach 986 feet and its power plant, already running on seven of its planned nine turbines, will generate 2.7 million kilowatts of electricity for Soviet Central Asia.

Few of Nurek's 27,000 residents are aware of the other careful bit of engineering that is going on behind the dam. This is a seismic area, and the immense weight of the water in the newly created reservoir has caused hundreds of small earthquakes. Seismologists are watching them warily.

"The earth is like a living organism," said Sobit Negmatullayev, director of the Seismology Institute in Dushanbe, 45 miles away. "When you build a small dam, there is no unpleasantness. But when you build a huge dam, then you have problems."

Shared Problems

These are problems shared by the United States, and U.S. specialists have been working with Soviet counterparts here and in California to measure the seismic consequences of filling reservoirs.

Remote-controlled seismic stations around the Nurek reservoir automatically radio data to a Dushanbe laboratory equipped with what Mr. Nagmatullayev smilingly calls a "hybrid system" of the best Soviet and U.S. gadgetry.

What the researchers have found, the director said, is that the faster the reservoir is filled, the more severe the quakes. Although the dam has caused many small, weak tremors in the reservoir area, he said, the seismologists have persuaded the authorities — even those who want to collect a lot of water fast for irrigation purposes — to raise the water level slowly to avoid serious quakes.

Graphs show a firm correlation between quick increases in the water level and jumps in the frequency and intensity of quakes. "The problem can be resolved if you raise the water level slowly," Mr. Negmatullayev said. "There are lots of little tremors now, very many but very weak."

He explained that fast increases push more water into the earth's faults at the bottom of the reservoir, quickly changing pressure deep in the ground and weakening the rock. Slow increases in water level, and therefore weight, mean slower pressure changes.

While economic planners have been fretting about delays in the dam's construction, seismologists have been pleased. "We didn't want the dam to be built quickly," Mr. Negmatullayev said.

Prediction Work

His institute is also working with U.S. scientists on methods of predicting earthquake location and time. A good deal of such work has been done in the United States. Small tilts in the earth's crust, lateral surface shifts, changes in the amount of water in the rock and any expansion or contraction in rock can be measured with laser beams and precision instruments, and they often act as signs of a coming tremor.

Mr. Negmatullayev said that his institute was now predicting quakes for its own purposes, and he produced a journal published in 1976 that forecast earthquakes "in the near future" at a point between the Soviet republics of Tadzhikistan and Kirghizia, and at another near the Chinese border with Kirghizia. Both quakes occured in November of last year.

Once forecasting becomes reliable, he said, the difficult question is what to do if a quake seems imminent. "There are many social and economic factors. What is better, to talk about it or not? After all, does it make sense to evacuate a city for an indefinite time while waiting for an earthquake?

"In this regard I am more fortunate than my American colleagues," Mr. Negmatullayev remarked. "I can talk bravely, because the state takes all the responsibility on itself for deciding what measures to take."

16 Ulster Police Receive Medals

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP) — Sixteen Northern Ireland police officers were decorated for bravery in an unprecedented list of awards announced today.

Six George Medals, the highest decoration for a British policeman, five Queen's Gallantry Medals and five Queen's Commendations for brave conduct were awarded to 16 officers for "personal and professional courage in situations of great danger."

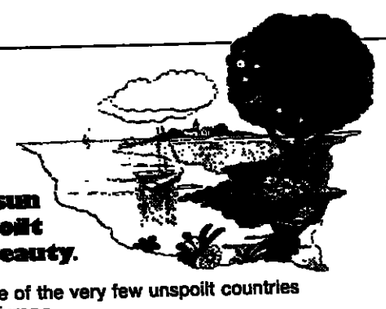
The number of simultaneous awards to one police force, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was unprecedented in British history. In the last 10 years, 117 Ulster police officers have been killed in Northern Ireland's sectarian conflict and 3,500 have been injured.

4 Killed in Madrid Fire

MADRID, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — Four young people died and 11 were injured last night when fire destroyed a Madrid discotheque, police said. The cause of the blaze was not known.

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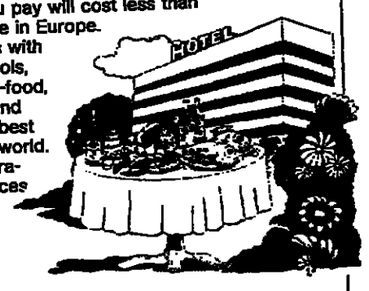


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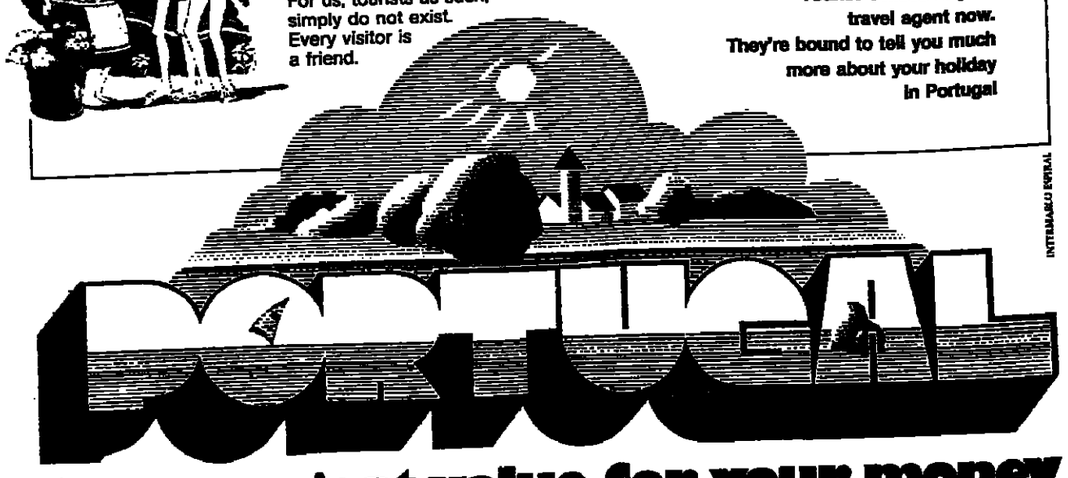




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Enforcement Powers Would Increase

U.S. Quietly Vows a Push To Boost Fair Housing Act

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP) — The Carter administration has quietly promised civil rights groups to seek passage of a major civil rights bill in this Congress.

The legislation would greatly enhance the government's enforcement powers under the basic Fair Housing Act, which Congress passed in 1968.

That act forbids racial discrimination in the sale or rental of most housing, but also limits the help that the government can give to victims of such discrimination. The result is that the act has been mainly a declaration of good intentions that have gone largely unenforced.

The coming bill, which seeks to change that, has drawn opposition from the real estate industry and from some segments of the mortgage and insurance industries. They opposed a version on which a House Judiciary subcommittee held hearings last year.

Under the 1968 law, a person who thinks he has been discriminated against can either go to court on his own, a process that tends to be both slow and costly, or seek help from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. But all HUD can do for him, if it decides he is in the right, is try to mediate in his behalf. It cannot order anyone to do anything.

Under the bill, whose House sponsors last year were Reps. Don Edwards, D-Calif., chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights, and Robert Drinan, D-Mass., HUD's power would be expanded so that it could adjudicate cases brought to it, and the secretary could order remedies where discrimination was found. These orders could only be issued after trial-like hearings, and could be appealed to the courts.

But, in effect, the bill would be creating within the executive branch a special court-like system to hear housing-discrimination cases, just as the National Labor Relations Board hears charges of labor-law violations.

Congressional and administration aides say that the bill would empower the secretary to hear cases involving exclusionary practices of local governments as well as actions by private parties. The courts have held that the 1968 law applies to governmental, as well as commercial, activity. The new bill would give the secretary further power to help enforce that 1968 law, its drafters say.

HUD already has the power to cut off the U.S. community-development funds of local governments that refuse to satisfactorily provide low-income housing within their borders. That power has also been largely unused, however.

Civil rights groups have tried several times in the last 15 years to win similar adjudicative power for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the field of job discrimination. These attempts failed. But legislation in 1972 gave that commission the added power to carry cases into the courts on its own and to represent complainants.



United Press International

TANKER TROUBLE — Half of a double tank truck carrying chemicals lies on freeway in Fremont, Calif., after the driver lost control Wednesday. No one was injured.

Califano Outlines 2 Plans For Fairer Social Security

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP) — Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, yesterday sent Congress a report outlining ways to revise the Social Security program, which he said discriminates against women.

One plan would allocate a couple's annual earnings equally between the spouses, allowing a woman who worked in the home raising the couple's children to acquire an earnings record of her own.

The other would create a two-tier system that would provide basic monthly benefits of $122 to everyone 65 or older, and an additional sum based on earnings.

Mr. Califano said that the proposals are only models and that he is not recommending adoption of either at this point. He said that he was simply following Congress' mandate to outline the most plausible ways of ending alleged discriminatory aspects.

These aspects, he said, arose from the fact that even working women usually take off to have children, thereby reducing their credited years and credited earnings, resulting in lower benefits and ineligibility in some cases; and because the law does not view housework and homemaking as a real occupation.

As a result, women often get much lower benefits; are ineligible for disability benefits, which require work in 20 of the 40 quarters preceding disability, and receive only 50 percent of the worker's benefit if divorced, often not enough to live on.

Among the Young

Bolivia Alarmed as Cocaine Use Rises

By Juan de Onis

SANTA CRUZ, Bolivia, Feb. 16 (NYT) — This long-isolated region of eastern Bolivia was opened up by an oil boom 20 years ago. Then came cotton and cattle ranches. Now it is cocaine.

Only 10 hours by truck from the coca-growing Chapare region and with airline connections to the rest of the world and little law enforcement, this prosperous city is a wide-open center for smuggling. It is a natural for cocaine traffic.

Under the palm trees along the streets, dealers sell cocaine-laced cigarettes — known as *viboreros* or vipers — along with American cigarettes, Scotch whisky, Japanese radios and all sorts of contraband from Panama.

Civic groups are alarmed at the increase in local consumption of cocaine among young people, who picked up the practice from tourists. At the Cafe Pascana on the corner of th from tourists. At the Cafe Pascana on the corner of the main square, long-haired youths in loose batik cotton shirts and beads bring a touch of San Francisco to this tropical city.

Chewing Common

While chewing the coca leaf is common among the highland Indians of Bolivia, cocaine use accounts for a small fraction of thted States, Europe and, to a smaller extent, Brazil and Argentina. To make cocaine, coca leaves are dried and made into a paste, which is purified.

In its efforts to control the narcotics flow from South America, the U.S. government identified Bolivia as a major source of the cocaine paste being shipped by processors of coca leaves here to laboratories in Colombia.

In 1976, then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met with Gen. Hugo Banzer, then president of Bolivia, and proposed an effort, financed by $2 million in U.S. grants, to train and equip the Bolivian narcotics police for better enforcement. A system to register coca producers was also proposed, and promises were made for a $45-million crop-subsitution program to replace coca bushes with citrus trees or coffee plants.

About 13,000 coca producers have been registered in two growing regions: the Yungas region near La Paz, which mainly supplies local chewers of coca, and the Chapare region near Cochabamba, the main source of the leaf for cocaine laboratories. Many growers are not registered.

A new development in Bolivia is the production from paste of pure cocaine that can be transported in smaller quantities and more easily hidden by American "tourists," by passengers on commercial airlines, or in hundreds of private planes flying to Colombia.

The new export has had enormous impact on Bolivia. The La Paz newspaper El Diario estimated that cocaine exports brought in $170 million last year. Some bankers say that it was more like $200 million, equal to one-third of Bolivia's legal exports.

Large seizures of pure cocaine carried by travelers from Bolivia have alerted the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency to the increase in Bolivian cocaine smuggling. On Dec. 29, seven Americans flew from Santa Cruz to Rio de Janeiro, where a search turned up 39 pounds of Bolivian cocaine hidden in their chartered plane. On another occasion, 88 pounds of pure cocaine was found in the luggage of a family of five Bolivians when they arrived in Paris on a commerical airliner. They had flown from Santa Cruz to Rio de Janeiro, then to Paris, apparently without being searched.

A pound of pure cocaine sells in Santa Cruz for about $7,000, so these large shipments involve big investments in a market where payments are made in cash. But there also seems to be a trickle of small shipments.

The borders with Brazil and Paraguay are wide-open to smuggling. The vast jungles are streaked with rivers used to move cattle across the border. "It is one of the most open borders in the world," said an American cattle dealer.

But for large-scale cocaine smuggling, the 200 private planes registered at Santa Cruz and Bolivian airline and military transport planes that fly regularly to Miami and Panama with stops in Colombia are more suspect to narcotics agents.

In the Callamayud marketplace of Cochabamba on Mondays, a block-long section is devoted to trading in 50-pound bales of coca wrapped in banana leaves. The bales sell for about 50 cents a pound and are trucked away by scores of buyers. The shipments of coca leaves from the market and their diversion to illegal laboratories are controlled by a 10-man narcotics unit in the Cochabamba police department. In Santa Cruz, there are 20 men.

In Cochabamba, Capt. Edli Montellano, who heads the narcotics unit there, said that the clandestine operators could offer a cooperative farmer "more money than he will earn in a year. When the peasants who work in a cocaine operation learn the art, they make cocaine paste at home and supply the dealer."

Doctor Warns on Cocaine

BOSTON, Feb. 16 (AP) — A California doctor has warned physicians to be aware of the ill effects caused by smoking cocaine.

Dr. Ronald Siegel of the Medical School of the University of California at Los Angeles said that cocaine can easily be converted to a smokable form called "free base" by using kits sold in shops.

Ordinarily, cocaine is breathed through the nose, but Dr. Siegel said that 39 percent of the users he surveyed last year smoked the drug. "Intoxication is marked by euphoria, rapid mood elevation and general stimulation," he wrote in the New England Journal of Medicine.

He said that cocaine smoking can be habit forming and lead to loss of appetite, hyperactivity, insomnia, rapid pulse, manic-like euphoria, depression and paranoia.

Swiss Voting On Veto Right Over A-Power

BERN, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — Switzerland's voters decide by referendum this weekend whether communities should have the right to veto the building of nuclear-power stations in their areas.

Three other referendums also will be decided: on reducing the voting age from 20 to 18, on banning advertising of habit-forming products, and increasing funds for public trails.

The debate leading on the nuclear vote has pitted the federal parliament, regional power authorities and the private nuclear-power industry against a well-organized environmental lobby. Opponents of controls say that the veto power would virtually prevent any nuclear-power stations from being built and, thus, would doom to Switzerland's prosperity. Supporters cite possible radiation hazards.

Voting began tonight and ends Sunday. The four referendums need simple majorities to enable constitutional amendments. Switzerland has 3.8 million eligible to vote.

Four Suspected Terrorists Imprisoned in Turin

TURIN, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — Four alleged Red Brigades urban guerrillas, including a German woman, were jailed yesterday for two years and four months on arms possession charges.

Two of the defendants, Maria Rosa Biondi, 20, and Nicola Valentino, 24, refused to recognize the court and dismissed their state-appointed lawyers. Andrea Coi, 28, and German-born Ingeborg Keitzel, 35, sat impassively as the sentences were read out.

Proposes an Umbrella Agency

Carter Seeks Revised 3d-World Aid Plan

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP) — President Carter yesterday called for reorganizing the U.S. foreign-aid program by putting most development assistance to Third World countries under the management of a new International Development Cooperation Administration.

If approved by Congress, the plan would consolidate in the new agency approximately $2.7 billion in non-military aid programs now administered by the Agency for International Development (AID) and several other federal departments.

As described by administration officials, however, the new agency would be essentially a technical and monetary management panel without significant independent political power. In most matters where political considerations are involved in foreign aid, the ultimate authority still will rest with the State and Treasury departments.

The proposal essentially is a truncated version of a reorganization plan that had been advocated strongly by the outgoing administrator of AID, John Gilligan. That was believed to have resulted in Mr. Gilligan's resignation two weeks ago under pressure from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Gilligan had lobbied for a superagency with considerable independence from the State Department and with control over virtually all aspects of non-military, direct and indirect foreign aid.

In contrast, the reorganization plan unveiled yesterday by Mr. Gilligan and Henry Owen, a senior member of the National Security Council staff, called for "a small agency charged with coordinating, providing policy guidance and evaluating the development activities" of the agencies and programs that the administration proposes to put under its umbrella.

These include AID, which administers direct assistance to individual developing countries; the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, which insures and guarantees U.S. private investments in Third World nations and the proposed Institute for Technological Cooperation, which would support economic development research.

Budget Oversight

In addition, the proposed agency would share with the Treasury Department the responsibility for recommending to the president potential candidates as U.S. executive directors of multilateral lending institutions like the World Bank. It also would oversee management of U.S. budgetary contributions to international organizations such as the development agencies of the United Nations.

The proposal fails to give the agency control over the Peace Corps and the Food for Peace program, as Mr. Gilligan had advocated. Through its AID arm, however, it would have a voice, along with the State and Agriculture departments, in administering Food for Peace assistance.

In response to questions, Mr. Gilligan and Mr. Owen conceded that authority for two major aspects of foreign aid — financing of U.S. contributions to the multilateral banks, which currently are the principal conduits for U.S. financial assistance, and decisions on when to withhold aid for political policy reasons such as human rights — will remain with the Treasury and State Departments respectively.

The State Department also will continue to decide which countries get Security Supporting Assistance, a form of aid currently involving approximately $2 billion which channels money for non-military purposes to financially hard-pressed strategic allies of the United States. Once these requests are approved by Congress, however, the proposed agency would be responsible for administering them through AID.

Administration officials characterized the plan as the "first far-reaching reorganization" of foreign aid activities since AID was created in 1961. They also called it a major step in Mr. Carter's program for extensive reorganization of the federal government to make it more efficient, responsive and accountable to Congress and the public.

U.S. Will Not Prosecute 2 Lockheed Ex-Officials

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NYT) — The Justice Department yesterday decided not to prosecute two former top officers of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. who were subjects of a federal grand jury investigation of illegal foreign payments by U.S. companies to overseas government officials.

Richard Beckler, chief of the department's criminal fraud section, said that Daniel Haughton, former chairman of the board, and Carl Kotchian, former president and vice chairman of the company, were no longer under investigation. He would not say why the two men were not to be prosecuted after more than three years of investigation. "Other matters are still pending," he said. "Other entities are still a part of the investigation."

Mitchell Rogovin, lawyer for both men, said only: "We are extremely pleased at the government's decision."

"I'm real pleased, because in all our operations, we were careful not to violate the laws of the United States of America," Mr. Haughton said in a telephone interview from his home in Marietta, Ga.

Both Mr. Haughton and Mr. Kotchian resigned their positions at the company almost three years ago because of the scandal that rocked the company and the aircraft and arms industry.

Lockheed's involvement in the payments scandal, which has touched a number of other large corporations in and out of the aerospace business, came to light in late 1975 when the company acknowledged at least $22 million in bribes and other types of payoffs overseas. Later, the figure for "questionable payments" abroad reached $38 million and the company's board of directors blamed the two top officers.

Two years ago, Mr. Kotchian said in an interview with The New York Times that Lockheed had "become the scapegoat for 300 companies that the [Securities and Exchange] commission said were doing the same thing and Haughton and I are the scapegoats for the scapegoat."

The investigation is an outgrowth of a securities commission inquiry several years ago that found that about 400 U.S. companies were making undisclosed business payments abroad. The Justice Department set up a task force, sifted through securities commission files and opened investigations on suspected companies.

The task force has examined transactions involving 40 to 50 major corporations, including the Ford Motor Co., International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., the Grumman Corp. and the Northrop Corp. At least two companies, the Williams Co. and Control Data Corp., have pleaded guilty to criminal charges stemming from overseas payments.

Whitlam Cleared Of Conspiracy in 1974 Loan Plan

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 16 (AP) — A judge cleared former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and two of his Cabinet ministers of conspiracy charges in connection with a multibillion-petrodollar loan that was never made.

Magistrate Darcy Leo said there was insufficient evidence to order Mr. Whitlam, who was head of the Labor Party, former Treasurer Jim Cairns and former Attorney General Lionel Murphy to trial.

The charge, brought by Sydney lawyer Danny Sankey, alleged that the three, along with the late minerals-energy minister, Rex Connor, conspired in late 1974 to deceive Governor-General Sir John Kerr about the purposes of a planned Aus$4-billion loan.

Mr. Sankey alleged that the four men advised Sir John that the loan was to be used for temporary purposes when actually it was to be used to nationalize the nation's energy resources.

The Labor government was unable to float the loan from Arab sources, but criticism of the plan was a major factor in the Liberal party victory in the 1975 general election. Mr. Whitlam retired from politics after the Liberal government won the 1977 election.

Black Will Head FBI Field Office

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI) — FBI Director William Webster today appointed John Glover the bureau's first black field-office chief as agent in charge of the Milwaukee bureau.

He will replace Gerard Hogan, 48, who has been transferred to FBI headquarters here as records-section chief. Mr. Hogan was one of four men disciplined in December for conducting illegal break-ins and surveillance in a hunt for fugitive members of the radical Weather Underground. He was suspended for 30 days.

Mr. Glover is an inspector at FBI headquarters. He is a 12-year veteran of the bureau and has been a special agent in Kansas City, Mo., and Washington. The FBI will honor him at a special ceremony held in conjunction with the Justice Department's Black History Awareness Month.

Billy Carter Insults Jews in U.S. Over His Relations With Libyans

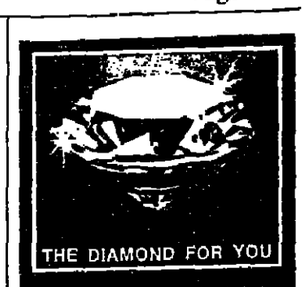
From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 — When told that the U.S. Jewish community was upset over his relationship with a Lybian government delegation, Billy Carter, the president's brother, replied, "They can kiss my ass as far as I'm concerned now."

Mr. Carter's comment was made during an exchange with a reporter at a reception for the Libyan delegation. In response to a question about his role with the Libyans, Mr. Carter said: "I'm very comfortable with the Libyan delegation. They're friends of mine, they will remain friends of mine."

In Tel Aviv, Abraham Melamede, a member of the Israeli parliament, today asked Mr. Carter to enable U.S. Jews to respond to his invitation to "kiss my ass" by hanging it from a tree in Pennsylvania Avenue near the White House.

Mr. Melamede, a leader of the National Religious Party, said that he cabled the president's brother, suggesting that an appropriate date would be March 13, which is Purim, a Jewish festival celebrating the deliverance of the Hebrew nation from the plots of the anti-Semitic Haman in biblical Persia. As related in the Book of Esther, Haman and his 10 sons were hanged from a tree.



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4 French Killed Before Fighting Halts

Chad Cease-Fire Said Holding in Capital

PARIS, Feb. 16 (AP) — A French-organized cease-fire in the fighting between the forces of Chad's President Felix Malloum and those of Premier Hissene Habre was holding today in the capital, N'Djamena, informed sources reported here.

The sources confirmed that four French citizens had been killed in the four days of heavy fighting before the cease-fire took effect yesterday afternoon.

The death toll among the local population was believed heavy, although no estimate was available. The northern sectors of the city were ravaged in the fighting in which heavy mortars, recoilless cannons, rocket barrages and armored vehicles were used in street battles.

The sources said that Mr. Malloum was still at an improvised command post inside the international airport and added that they had heard nothing to substantiate a report that he had resigned.

Evacuation of French residents began yesterday afternoon with about 240 persons, mainly women and children, flown out by French Air Force transports to Libreville, Gabon.

The sources said that the cease-fire, strongly urged by French authorities, was arranged on the scene by Gen. Louis Forest, commander of the 2,500-man French unit stationed in Chad to help Mr. Malloum fight guerrilla bands that control much of the desert nation.

Mr. Habre's former guerrilla Army of the North reportedly took control of Abeche, a major center in eastern Chad, on Wednesday.

The N'Djamena fighting has been between Mr. Habre's men, who came in with him when he split with the Frolina guerrillas last August, and gendarmes and police loyal to Mr. Malloum.

Mr. Habre accepted Mr. Malloum's offer last August to become premier, but the two men were never able to work together.

Tanzania, Uganda Claim They Win Border Battle

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Feb. 16 (UPI) — Tanzania last night reported a major battle between Tanzanian and Ugandan forces on the two countries' border and claimed that the Ugandans suffered serious losses.

A Tanzanian government statement said that Ugandan forces tried to enter Tanzania and were beaten back and suffered "heavy casualties."

But in a radio statement monitored in Nairobi last night, Ugandan President Idi Amin claimed that his forces beat back a Tanzanian invasion and that "the bout was similar to that of Muhammad Ali and Ken Norton".

He said that the Ugandans "started boxing and wrestling with the enemy . . . including the mercenaries."

The Tanzanian statement said that the Ugandan forces, using tanks and artillery, tried to enter Tanzania at Kukunyu and Mutukula villages but, "our forces engaged the enemy troops who retreated in disarray, leaving behind many of their dead and weapons."

Preparing to Invade

During the fighting, Tanzanian forces captured a Soviet-built T-55 heavy tank, 4 armored personnel carriers, 2 light vehicles and many small weapons, the statement said.

It also said that two Ugandan planes tried to bomb Tanzanian positions yesterday and that Tanzanian anti-aircraft fire brought down one of them, a Soviet-built MiG-21.

Two weeks ago, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere warned that Ugandan forces were preparing to invade Tanzania as they did last October.

Mr. Nyerere said that he had authorized Tanzanian forces to cross into Uganda if necessary to prevent a Ugandan invasion of Tanzania. Both countries have had large armies stationed on the border since the Ugandan invasions in October and November.

Uganda claims that Tanzanian forces, backed by mercenaries, have occupied more than 300 square miles of Ugandan territory up to 40 miles from the border.

Neto Arrives in Zaire For Summit Talks

KINSHASA, Feb. 16 (UPI) — Agostinho Neto, the president of Angola, arrived today for a meeting with Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Government sources said that the meeting, originally scheduled for tomorrow, had been advanced 24 hours and would be attended by the Zambian premier rather than by Mr. Kaunda. They said that the change in plans was attributed to increasing tension between Rhodesia and Zambia.



United Press International

DAILY DUNK — The Gulf of Finland may be frigid, but Ossian Kjellberg, 64, in the water, and Oiva Hurmerinta, 79, find it just right for their daily, rejuvenating dip in Helsinki.

Belgians Report Plot to Depose Zaire's Mobutu

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — The decision to send 250 paratroopers to Zaire was partly based on the discovery of a plot to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko, well-informed Belgian government sources said today.

They said the government learned at the end of last month of a plan to attack the country by Zaire opposition groups based in Europe. They planned a pincer movement from the east and from lower Zaire, the sources said.

The paratroops, the last of which are due to go on Monday, are officially helping to train Zaire forces under an agreement between the two countries signed last year.

The sources said the plot information came at the same time as messages speaking of growing misery and economic collapse in Zaire. The government also heard about the recruitment of Belgian mercenaries for the attack but did not intervene while it tried to find out in detail who was behind it.

Zaire said yesterday that a force of mercenaries had gathered in neighboring Rwanda ready to attack the eastern province of Kivu.

3 Killed in Peru Quake

LIMA, Feb. 16 (UPI) — An earthquake rocked southern Peru today, killing at least three persons and causing widespread damage.

After Occupation of Hills

Situation on China Border Dangerous, Vietnam Says

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 16 (WP) — Vietnam has said that occupation of some Vietnamese hills by a battalion of Chinese troops "makes the situation along the Vietnam-China border — which has already been tense — now extremely dangerous."

The statement Wednesday by a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, released here yesterday by the official Vietnam News Agency, aggravates the dispute over the hills in an area where thousands of troops on both sides are poised for battle.

China and Vietnam have been accusing each other of illegally occupying territory along their sometimes ill-defined border for the last several months, but neither side has initiated a major clash of regular army troops. In recent weeks, however, foreign observers have reported major movements of Chinese arms and troops to the border, increasing the chance of conflict with the well-fortified Vietnamese forces.

Inside Vietnam

The Vietnamese spokesman said that the hills in Caoloc District of Langson Province occupied by the Chinese was "about 2 kilometers inside Vietnamese territory." He said: "The invaders built fortifications and remain there and have been daily firing mortars, machine guns and . . . recoilless rifles on surrounding villages, causing many losses in lives and property to the Vietnamese people in that border area."

The Vietnamese have been complaining about Chinese military activity in the area since Saturday, when they said the hills were first occupied. Wednesday's protest was by far the strongest, however, and seemed to indicate some fear that further Chinese action would follow.

The spokesman said: "The Vietnamese people . . . are resolved to defend their independence and sovereignty and the territorial integrity of their motherland."

Due Punishment

A Sunday report by China's official news agency charged that Vietnamese forces, which had held the hills earlier, had "opened fire with light and heavy machine guns on a Chinese patrol unit, killing two Chinese."

Apparently referring to the same elevated position that is the subject of Hanoi's latest complaint, the Chinese agency said, "The other Chinese patrols were compelled to return fire in self-defense and recovered the hills. This was a due punishment to the invaders."

Hanoi said that this story was "made up . . . to cover up China's crime and deceive public opinion."

Earlier charges of occupation of alien territory in the border area during the last several months have not been pursued, perhaps because of retreats by the troops involved, doubts over the actual location of the border or lack of desire on either side to precipitate a full-scale confrontation. The official New China News Agency report Sunday did not say specifically that the hills were in Chinese territory although it left that impression.

War in Cambodia

Tensions along the Chinese-Vietnamese border have been growing since hostilities broke out a year ago between Hanoi and a Chinese-backed Cambodian government. The Cambodian leadership supported by Peking recently fell in a major Vietnamese-led invasion of the small Indochinese country.

Chinese warnings to Hanoi in the last few weeks have been contradictory. Some have said, in effect, that the Cambodians would have to fight their own battles and others have suggested China might "punish" Hanoi for incursions on the Chinese border.

Many foreign analysts think that both China and Vietnam wish to avoid a war that would hurt their already crippled national economies, but both countries have increased their border forces. Some estimates say that Chinese troops in the area now number as many as 150,000.

Strong Chinese Protest

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (AP) — The Chinese Foreign Ministry sent an official note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Peking today "strongly protesting" what it said was Vietnamese violation of Chinese territory and creation of "bloody incidents," the official Chinese news agency reported.

It said that in five days, armed Vietnamese killed or wounded 34 Chinese in the border areas of Kwangsi and Yunnan provinces.

The agency said that the note says: "In disregard of repeated warnings by the Chinese government, the Vietnamese authorities continued to dispatch large numbers of armed personnel to encroach upon Chinese territory, kill and wound Chinese border guards and inhabitants, creating many grave incidents of bloodshed."

Says Report Did Not Influence U.S. Policy

A-Panel Opposes Reactor Shutdowns

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP) — There will be no need to close any nuclear power plants or change any safety rules because of faults in the controversial "Rasmussen report" on nuclear safety, the staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said yesterday.

In a report to the commission, staff director Harold Denton said that the 1975 report was never a major factor in making regulations or decisions to license operating nuclear plants. "Its principal application has been to supplement or confirm the main stream of analyses and judgments reached by the staff," he said.

The reactor safety study was initiated under the direction of Dr. Norman Rasmussen, a professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It said that there was a very low probability of major nuclear power plant accidents, but it was repudiated in part by the nuclear commission last month after a blue-ribbon panel criticized its calculations.

The commission, which oversees nuclear licensing and safety, then asked its staff to review how the report had been used.

200 Documents

In checking more than 200 documents, Mr. Denton said that the staff had found 119 cases in which the report was cited to back or justify a decision. In 40 cases, the staff thought that the decision was "less conservative" or "status quo" on safety issues because of the report, and it looked at those cases more closely. In the other cases, the report led to decisions that were more conservative or irrelevant to safety issues, the staff said.

Three of the 40 cases used the report in ways that new guidelines would prohibit, but only one of those cases required active reconsideration, Mr. Denton said.

That case involved a commission rule requiring two redundant battery systems to supply direct current for instrument sensors and other uses if the power plant's generators failed. The report's figures were used to show that the probability of all three electricity supply sources failing at once was "so unlikely as to be incredible," according to the staff.

Because of the downgrading of the Rasmussen report, the issue should be reconsidered, the staff said. In an interview, Mr. Denton said that he was "pretty sure" that independent calculations would lead to the same conclusion. "Engineers with 20 years' experience with bolts and gears never really relied on the Rasmussen report anyway," he said. "They used it as sort of a sop afterward to tack onto conclusions they would have come to anyway."

Concerned Scientists

This premise was challenged by the Union of Concerned Scientists, a Massachusetts-based group of scientists critical of nuclear power. The group asked the commission to shut down 16 power plants, which it said posed risks because of the report. Mr. Denton said yesterday that the staff will recommend against any shutdowns. "The record has been mischaracterized" by the scientists, Mr. Denton said.

Robert Pollard of the scientists' group said that because of recent commission responses to other questions he had raised, he now would like to see 55 plants shut. "I totally reject this staff response," he said. "It's another case of taking facts that show a thing is white and saying they show it is black." He said that the scientists may take the commission to court to force shutdowns.

A commission staff member, Demetrios Basdekas of the safety research branch, told the commission that Mr. Denton's report was incomplete. He called for an outside evaluation of the Rasmussen Report's uses. In an interview later, he said, "People here [at the commission] have a tendency to say what management wants to hear."

He noted that the Rasmussen Report frequently was cited in the commisssion's responses to congressional inquiries about nuclear safety and may have been misleading. "Improper use of [the report] was more extensive than its users might be forthcoming enough to readily admit now," he told the commission.

The commission meeting recessed before completing the staff report, but it is expected to resume before congressional hearings beginning Feb. 26 on the Rasmussen report.

Grandson Hopes Rockefeller Aide Made Him Happy

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP) — Steven Rockefeller Jr., a grandson of the late Nelson Rockefeller, said today during a television interview that if he met his grandfather's aide, Megan Marshack, "I would say to her, 'I hope you made my grandfather happy.'"

Miss Marshack is a $60,000-a-year research aide who was with Nelson Rockefeller when he was stricken by a heart attack Jan. 26.

Conflicting accounts by family spokesmen about the circumstances of Nelson Rockefeller's death have raised the question whether his life could have been saved.

Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau denied reports yesterday that his office

Turkey Criticizes EEC Trade Offer

ANKARA, Feb. 16 (AP) — Turkey's Foreign Ministry today expressed dissatisfaction with a proposed European Economic Community trade and aid package, approved by the European Commission two days ago, saying it did not meet Turkish requirements.

The amount of financial aid was not disclosed. Turkey has asked the EEC countries for $8 billion during the next five years to finance its fourth five-year economic development plan.

The commission agreed to allow Turkey to suspend reductions in customs duties charged on imports from the EEC. In return, however, the commission decided to suspend cuts on EEC tariffs charged on imports of Turkish farm products. The EEC also rejected Turkey's request to encourage free circulation of Turkish workers in EEC countries, and to improve their social-security benefits.

Contract for Rockets

PARIS, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — Intelsat, the international telecommunications organization, signed a $25-million contract yesterday with the European Space Agency for European-built rockets to launch its satellites in the 1980s.

Criticism of Unofficial Journal Causes Soviet Literary Scandal

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (AP) — A literary scandal involving 23 major Soviet writers has emerged here with the first official public denunciation of an underground collection of uncensored poems and stories.

Felix Kuznetsov, chief of the Moscow branch of the official writers union, accused the authors who contributed to the literary almanac known as Metropol of playing "a dirty game" to the benefit of Western propagandists and to the detriment of Soviet literature.

His charges were made in this week's edition of Moskovsky Literator, a four-page tabloid distributed to union members.

It was the first time that the 700-page Metropol had been publicly censured. Previously, official anger at its appearance was expressed only in private meetings and by word of mouth.

The almanac was seen as a challenge to the official censorship system. The 23 writers complained that they were forced to offer an "alternative" journal because the works contained in Metropol could not be published officially in the Soviet Union.

The writers maintain that their protest is purely literary and not connected in any way with dissident writings or politics.

Most of the contributors belong to the official writers union, including Andrei Voznesensky, a state prize-winning poet. An excerpt from the new novel by the American writer John Updike, "The Coup," also appears in the magazine.

Callaghan Appoints Panel To Negotiate With Unions

LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — Prime Minister James Callaghan today named a six-man team of government ministers to work out details of his new pact with the trade unions aimed at restoring industrial peace in Britain.

As he did so, one strike was called off before it started. Workers at Britain's largest blood-transfusion unit suspended a strike planned for Monday because of a shortage of blood. Union official Allan Ellis said that subzero weather, coupled with strikes, had put the blood bank in a precarious position, prompting the decision not to strike.

Mr. Callaghan's conciliation team, headed by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, will administer the plan drawn up this week by government and unions in the latest move to ease industrial unrest.

The bout of winter strikes has aroused anti-union comment and hit hard at the prestige of Britain's Labor government as the general election, expected in October, draws nearer. Polls now give the Conservative Party a clear lead.

The government had a warning from a pressure lobby that thousands of pensioners might suffer from hypothermia if fuel supplies are further affected by industrial strikes. In a telegram to Denis Howell, newly appointed "snow minister," a campaigning group called "Right to Fuel" said that two pensioners had died this winter after fuel supplies were cut off.

Official statistics published today showed that more than 500,000 children in England have had their classes disrupted by the strike of school caretakers in the National Union of Public Employees. Education Secretary Shirley Williams has asked education officials to consider shortening Easter holidays to make up lost time.

Another employees' union group announced that it planned a one-day strike to disrupt voting in a by-election March 1.

Grenade Injures 21 In Philippine Store

ZAMBOANGA CITY, The Philippines, Feb. 16 (AP) — A hand grenade exploded today in a department store in Zamboanga City, injuring at least 21 persons, 4 critically, police said.

Damage to the store and merchandise was estimated at almost $27,000. Police said that they had arrested two suspects in the attack.

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Obituaries

Nicole Alphand, 60, Wife Of Ex-Ambassador to U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Feb. 16 — Nicole Merenda Alphand, 60, the wife of former French Ambassador to the United States Herve Alphand and director of the fashion house of Cardin, died here yesterday at her Left Bank home following surgery for cancer six weeks ago.

Mrs. Alphand was as celebrated in the world of diplomacy as she was in that of high fashion. In Washington she was known for her dinner parties during Mr. Alphand's term from 1957 to 1963.

Because of their wit and zest for life, they became the toast of the capital and established a close friendship with the Kennedys when John F. Kennedy became president in 1961.

Mrs. Alphand was given wide credit for transforming the embassy into one of the most elegant places in Washington. Endowed with unbounded energy and drive, she redecorated the premises, checked every detail of the kitchen, supervised the flower arrangements and invited everyone who was anyone.

She once was featured on the cover of Time magazine.

After Mr. Alphand's return to Paris, his popular wife became Pierre Cardin's assistant in 1967, supervising his U.S. operations. She was known in Paris diplomatic and fashion circles as "France's ambassadress of charm."

"It is a beautiful image of French elegance and charm that we have lost," Mr. Cardin said when he learned of her death.

A Paris fashion critic described Mrs. Alphand as "a tall, athletic but slender woman with strong and striking features, wearing her blond hair in a pompadour." She had a winning, radiant personality and, a diplomat said, "the Alphands made a fantastic amount of friends, for themselves as well as France."

Mrs. Alphand had formerly been married to prewar French press magnate Etienne Bunau-Varilla, by whom she had two children.



Nicole Alphand

Nazis Can Get Rally Permit in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 (AP) — A park superintendent said today that he would give the American Nazi Party a permit for a "white unity" rally near Independence Hall.

Hobart Cawood, superintendent of the Independence National Historic Park, said that a man who identified himself as James Guttmann, a local Nazi Party leader, applied Wednesday for a permit to hold a "peaceful rally for white unity" on Tuesday, then called back yesterday to say that the party now wanted to hold the rally Feb. 25.

"I told him he'd have to fill out a new application," Mr. Cawood said. "I also told him I'm not sure there's a real James Guttmann and to bring identification. He said he'd be in in the next couple of days. He asked if I could guarantee his safety. I said, 'I can't do that.' He said, 'Then we'll bring guns.' I said, 'You can't do that.' "

Mr. Cawood said that he then had "made up my mind to give him his permit doggoned quick and get it over with, if he ever comes back."

Amur Tigers Increase

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (AP) — The number of Amur tigers in the taiga forests of the Soviet Far East has doubled in the last 20 years to about 200, Tass said today.

24 Killed as Snowstorms Batter Northern Europe

PARIS, Feb. 16 (IHT) — At least 24 persons have died in a storm that has buried northern Europe under snowdrifts up to 12 feet deep. More snow is forecast.

Four fishing boats were reported to have sunk yesterday in the North Sea, electricity was shut off in many areas and thousands of motorists were stranded.

At least 15 Danish fishermen were reported drowned after the four trawlers sank in the North Sea. Thousands of cars were stuck in southeastern Denmark, and only military half-tracks could move on the roads.

The situation was much the same in the English countryside, where highway traffic and trains were unable to move through heavy snowdrifts. The conditions were described as the worst in 16 years.

In London, double-deck buses slipping on icy streets rammed into lamp posts and automobiles collided. "Some drivers are trying to get up hills in cars which I wouldn't attempt in a tank," said a police spokesman in Yorkshire.

In the Pennines mountain region of northern England, 1,000 motorists stopped trying to get home and holed up for the night at service stations. A mother and her young daughter were missing and presumed dead east of London. In northeast England, a plane crash claimed one life.

Three railway men were killed last night in two accidents as they were clearing snow from blocked tracks in northern England. One of them was struck by a local train near Newcastle, and the others died near Skipton under the wheels of an express.

Farmers' union officials in Wales said that livestock losses could be the highest since 1947, with thousands of starving sheep trapped in snowdrifts.

In West Germany, a man froze to death and another suffered a fatal heart attack while shoveling snow. West German troops aided stranded persons, and military helicopters flew ambulance runs.

Poland and Sweden also were paralyzed by the storm. The East German news agency ADN reported that 30 hours of snowfall had locked up the seaport district of Rostock.

Northern France and the Netherlands were also hit, and while snow there lessened yesterday, more was forecast. Authorities in France said that traffic was moving again on some roads. Officials in three northwestern provinces in the Netherlands warned motorists to drive only when necessary and keep telephone calls "short and snappy" to prevent congestion of circuits.

Czech Dissident Loses Appeal

VIENNA, Feb. 16 (UPI) — A Czechoslovak court of appeals today confirmed a nine-month sentence against Charter 77 spokesman Jaroslav Sabata, dissident sources said.

At the trial held on Jan. 11 at Trutnov, Mr. Sabata was convicted of attacking a police guard during his arrest Oct. 1 at the Czechoslovak-Polish border, where he tried to get in touch with Polish dissidents. The court of appeals at Hradec Kralove upheld the sentence imposed.

Mr. Sabata said in court that he was beaten by the police and had only tried to defend himself.

Croissant Jailed For Aid Given to Baader-Meinhof

STUTTGART, Feb. 16 (AP) — A court here today sentenced former Baader-Meinhof lawyer Klaus Croissant to 30 months in prison and banned him from practicing law for four years.

The court found the 47-year-old lawyer guilty of having abused his status as defense attorney and of having set up a secret information system among jailed members of the West German terrorist group and its sympathizers outside the prison.

When the verdict was announced, French spectators chanted "Liberez [Free] Croissant."

Croissant, who has been jailed at Stammheim prison since November, 1977, was extradited by France to stand trial on charges of abetting a criminal gang. The radical lawyer jumped bail and fled to France in the summer of 1977, but his request for political asylum there was turned down.

The prosecution had demanded that Croissant be sentenced to 3½ years in prison and be given a five-year ban on law practice.

Andreotti Reports Deadlock Remain With Communists

Italy Parliament Elections Likely in Cabinet Failure

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Feb. 16 (NYT) — Acting Premier Giulio Andreotti today appeared to have failed in his efforts to form a new government, making early parliamentary elections all but inevitable.

Mr. Andreotti reported today to President Sandro Pertini that the deadlock between his own Christian Democratic Party and the Communists remained intact, with the Communists refusing to consider any formula that would not give them any ministerial posts in the new government.

Christian Democratic leaders have ruled out direct Communist participation in the government. Mr. Andreotti is expected to lay down his mandate within a few days, probably Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Pertini then will have to decide whether to dissolve parliament and call new elections or ask another politician to make an attempt at forming a government.

Mr. Andreotti's chances of success were dashed last night when Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, rejected the latest Christian Democratic compromise proposal as falling short of the basic Communist demand. The proposal called for the formation of a government consisting of Christian Democratic ministers and "technicians" chosen by the other parties, including the Communists, but not belonging to them.

In addition, Mr. Andreotti offered the Communists a promise that they would be more closely consulted than in the past and that the government's economic plan would be amended to accommodate a number of labor demands. The proposal was the most that Mr. Andreotti had been able to obtain from the leaders of his own party, some of whom are taking a far harder position toward the Communists than he is favoring himself.

The Communists answered, in effect, that they are fed up with being treated as a second-class party that is asked to share government responsibility but cannot be trusted to enter the government. The general impression now is that the Communists have come to the conclusion that it is in their interest to go to early parliamentary elections. Their association with the Andreotti government has been costing them votes among working-class voters. Party leaders now apparently feel that the longer they wait and the more accommodating they are toward the Christian Democrats, the greater their losses are likely to be.

Blow to Socialists

The uncompromising answer of the Communists to Mr. Andreotti came as a blow to the Socialists — the country's third-largest party — who are opposed to early elections, mostly because they need more time to prepare their campaign. In his anxiety to avoid elections, Socialist Party leader Bettino Craxi yesterday went on record declaring that Mr. Andreotti's latest proposal had "positive" aspects.

In theory, the Socialists have enough votes in parliament to keep a Christian Democratic government in power against the opposition of the Communists. The Socialists were allied with the Christian Democrats in the 1960s and early 1970s.

In more recent years the Socialists have taken the position that it does not serve the interest of the country to isolate the Communists permanently. The Socialists are not likely to reverse this position no matter how angry they get over the Communists' willingness to provoke new elections.

Atlanta Thief Sells Whopper To Nosy Guard

ATLANTA, Feb. 16 (AP) — A thief stole the contents of an exhibit booth at a convention for crime-detection experts after giving a 45-minute sales pitch to a guard who unwittingly had caught him in the act, convention officials said.

The theft occurred Wednesday night in the exhibit area of an Atlanta hotel where 1,200 experts were attending the 31st annual meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

The thief entered a booth filled with equipment from the Bell and Howell-Mamiya Co., according to company representative Bob Strassman. When a security guard approached the booth, the thief pretended to be an exhibitor and spent 45 minutes explaining the virtues of the cameras. "We should hire the man as a salesman. He knew the price list and demonstrated a camera. He even convinced the guard to buy a camera," Mr. Strassman said.

The thief took a leather camera bag stuffed with cameras and accessories worth about $8,900, Mr. Strassman said.

Tanker Is Grounded, Freed in North Sea

WILHELMSHAVEN, West Germany, Feb. 16 (AP) — Tugboats today towed the 283,000-ton tanker Esso Hawaii into navigable waters after the Liberia-registered vessel ran aground near the North Sea island of Wangerooge.

The vessel, carrying 150,000 tons of oil, was on its way from Wilhelmshaven to southern England when it went off course in poor visibility and hit a sand bank in the shipping channel from the port to the open sea. They added that the ship appeared undamaged, and it continued its voyage.

Portugal Floods Recede; Strikers Return to Work

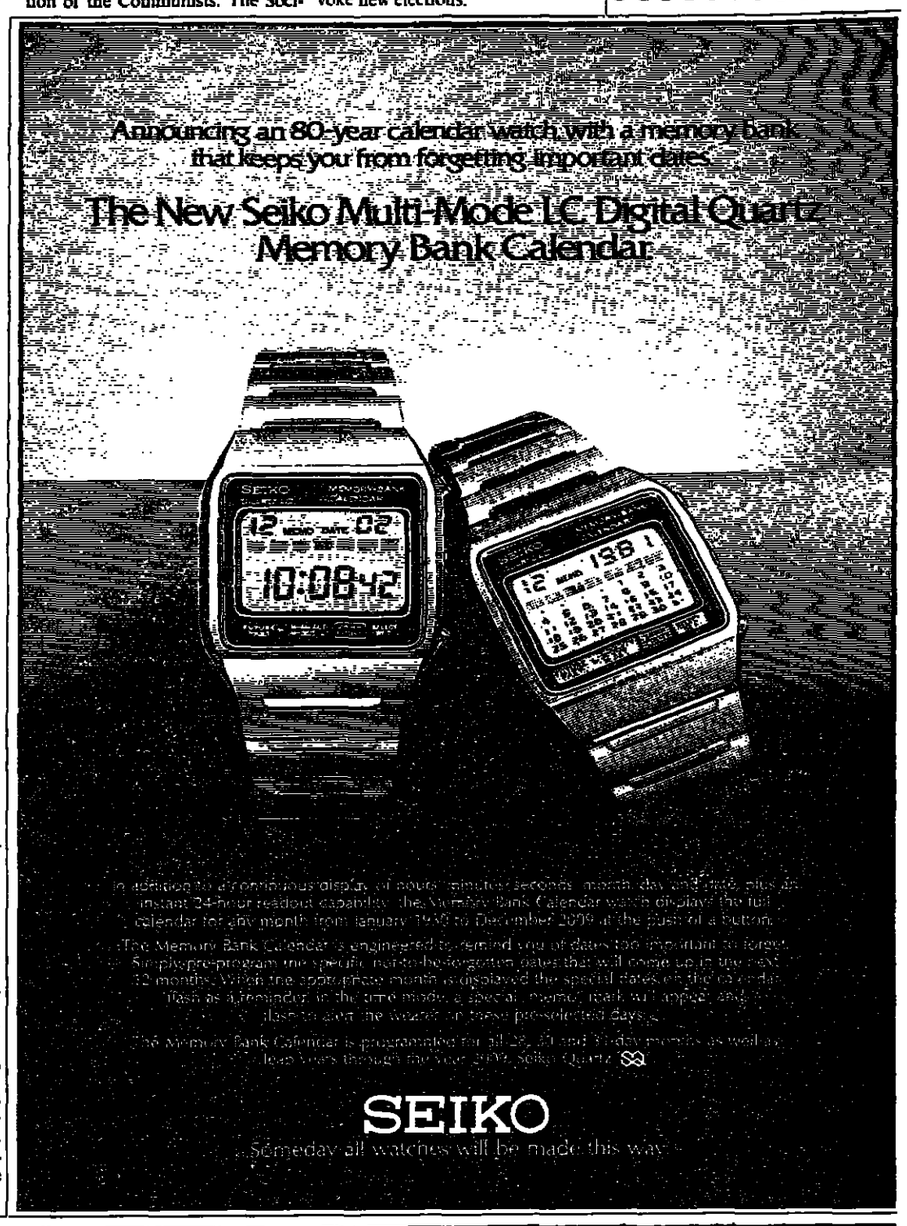
LISBON, Feb. 16 (UPI) — Floodwaters began to recede today and telephone workers agreed to go back to work after a 10-day strike.

But authorities said that "it will take quite a while" before flood-damaged factories and roads across the nation can be used again.

Port authorities in Leixoes estimated storm damage to harbor facilities at $2.2 million. Industry Minister Alvaro Barreto said that it might take two to three months to repair the port.

Meanwhile, Communist-backed telephone workers voted yesterday to cease their defiance of a government back-to-work order, after silencing about 60 percent of the city's telephones for 10 days.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, February 17-18, 1979

Two Washington Triangles

What is this new China connection? Is it as substantial and helpful as the administration was proclaiming while Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was here? Several new developments impel us to ask. One is the revelation that President Carter never asked Peking for a pledge not to use force to regain Taiwan. The other is the performance of Mr. Teng.

Why was a no-force pledge not sought? The administration seems to have felt that since a request was certain to be refused — and since Taiwan's security did not depend on it anyway — it would only make trouble to ask. There was evidently a disposition on the part of both the militant Brzezinski wing and the moderate Vance wing not to jostle normalization, which both wanted for their own foreign-policy reasons and which Mr. Carter wanted for political considerations as well.

But surely Taiwan was owed at least the best effort by the United States to extract the strongest guarantee. The lapse suggests an almost indecent yearning, if not an irresponsible haste. How revealing that Mr. Carter, when queried about it at a news conference, dissembled. We do not say Taiwan's security is the worse off as a result. On the contrary, the disclosure is sure to strengthen congressional determination to write language asserting the U.S. interest in the security of Taiwan. Mr. Carter himself, playing catchup, now asserts that the United States might even go to war to protect the island. But to be afraid to ask. . . What must the Chinese have thought when they saw the Carter administration tiptoeing so?

That question, it seems to us, is relevant to the way Mr. Teng conducted himself when he left. The very next day he attacked the United States for bungling in Iran and "for allowing the Soviet Union to place a lot of pawns on the world's chessboard." It is hard to know what to make of this. Either Mr. Teng was deeply disappointed in his talks here, in which case the administration's claim to have made history with him is absurd. Or he was led to believe that such attacks would serve the useful purpose of spurring the United States to greater anti-Soviet exertions — one wonders in this connection how he interpreted being received for his first U.S. meal in Mr. Brzezinski's home.

The question is not academic. Mr. Teng is obsessed by neighboring Vietnam's march into Cambodia. This may well be the reason he suddenly accelerated China's drive toward normalization last fall. Having massed forces on Vietnam's border, he is threatening unspecified "prudent. . . sanctions." Unquestionably, China has a problem. But so does the United States. For Mr. Teng, by coming to Washington as this crisis flowered, did a very clever thing.

If the United States, notwithstanding its last-minute warnings, essentially stands still while China moves against Vietnam, this country will appear as a co-conspirator to the Soviet Union — at a moment when the overwhelming U.S. interest lies in moving toward a SALT agreement. Alternatively, if the United States steps back, it will appear to many, in Washington as well as Peking, as unreliable and weak. Either way, Peking becomes the arbiter of U.S. policy to an unacceptable degree.

* * *

Underneath these considerations lies a deeper reason for queasiness. It is the impression that Mr. Carter has still not gotten on top of the basic ideological split between Secretary of State Vance, with his first-things-first emphasis on SALT, and National Security Adviser Brzezinski, whose readiness to challenge the Kremlin can take on a gratuitous edge. In the China case, Mr. Carter's advisers took different approaches. Demonstrably, he did not demand from them a fully thought-out and worked-out policy before proceeding.

In brief, the capital's liberals, presumably including Mr. Vance, are scared by how close the United States has gotten to a regime with, it seems, only anti-Sovietism on its mind — although Mr. Brzezinski appears to revel in it. Many conservatives are troubled by the looseness evident in the treatment of Taiwan. Mr. Carter looks foolish for the questionable management of two critical Washington triangles, Moscow-Peking-Washington and Carter-Vance-Brzezinski. He leaves a lot of anxious Americans and foreigners alike right back where they were in mid-1978, wondering just who is in charge.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Windfall in New Haven

Thanks to the transgressions of the Olin Corporation, a group of New Haven residents got a chance to play philanthropist-for-a-day. They are the directors of an ad hoc Community Betterment Fund, whose odd chore, now concluded, was to disburse a half million dollars in reparations assessed by a U.S. judge last March after Olin was convicted of illegal arms sales to South Africa. We were troubled then by the judge's decision. The mishandling of the reparations fund confirms the folly of the original decree.

Olin, whose Winchester munitions plant is located in New Haven, shipped rifles and ammunition to South Africa in violation of a 1968 arms embargo. Unwilling to single out low-level culprits in the company for penalties, Judge Robert Zampano chose instead to impose a reparations payment to the city, on the curious theory that New Haven's image had been besmirched. Creation of the $510,000 fund touched off a latter-day gold rush. Scores of community groups quickly staked claims. The fund also sparked local debate about whether it should benefit New Haveners or victims of apartheid in South Africa. The Community Betterment Fund never held public hearings or revealed the criteria that guided its deliberations.

This week, the distributions were announced. The $510,000 was parceled out to a hodgepodge of local groups, ranging from emergency health-care projects to programs for peventing blindness. Most of the recipients seem legitimate. But several appear to be underserving; what is more, conflict-of-interest charges against a few directors of the fund have cast a cloud over several awards. Except for $14,000 in scholarships, South African blacks were ignored.

Extraordinary penalties like reparations have a place in the criminal justice system. But they presuppose that a bona fide victim can be identified and that his injury or loss can be compensated. That was not the case in the Olin affair, where a windfall was conferred on bystnders unconnected with the corprate wrongdoing. Judicial inventiveness ought to have its limits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kindergarten Machiavellianism

The Carterian goodwill, flexibility and maneuvering are badly rewarded in Tehran. . . The day Afghanistan fell into Moscow's orbit Carter did not even frown. . . Here is the response to his passivity and to his childish calculations: an American embassy, that of Tehran, is raided,. . . In Kabul, the American ambassador is kidnapped and slain. . . The neutralism and kindergarten Machiavellianism have not been of much avail: both countries are destabilized. The Afghan domino has already been toppled by Moscow; the Iranian domino is wobbly. . . The White House is a surprised, helpless witness which can only remain passive while the U.S.S.R. progessively infiltrates and expands its covert control of oil sources to Abadan, where the Tudeh already has the taps in hand. The belatedly astonished West has actually woven the bonds that paralyze it, leaving its adversary a clear field in the name of detente.

— From L'Aurore (Paris).

Only Strength Prevails

U.S. Policy is no longer just going wrong, it is being seen to go wrong. The Carter policy of preaching human rights, quietly to the Soviets and vigorously to its allies, and of purifying its intelligence services so there are neither scandals nor information, has drawn the negative dividend which hard-nosed critics have been predicting. There is only one rule in world politics — strength prevails. Only when the U.S. gives the clear sign that the era of oblivion is over, and that she will play a forward game in the world again, will defeat by default be halted.

— From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

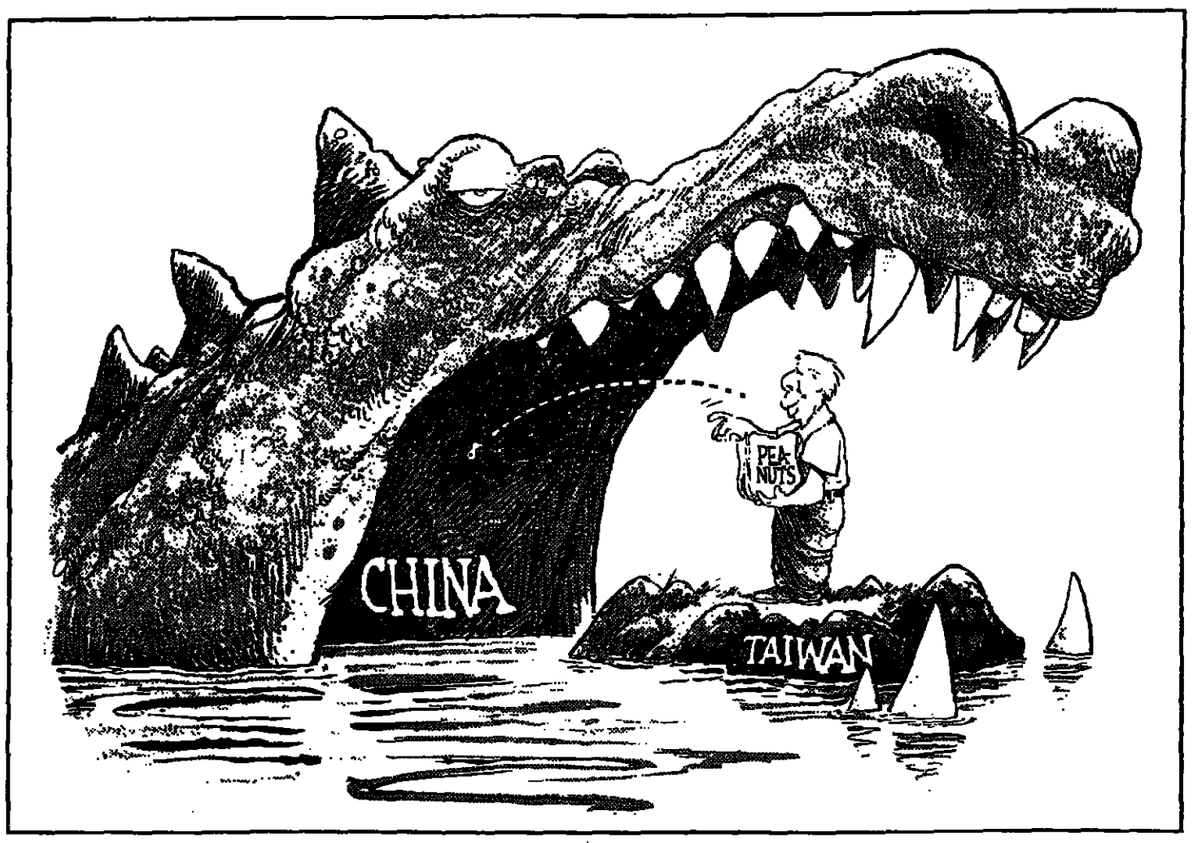
February 17, 1904

CHEFOO — The day on which the Japanese made their torpedo attack on the Russian ships at Port Arthur, many naval officers were at a birthday banquet. The stampede was dreadful. Hundreds of people rushed from the streets, the shops and offices, leaving evertything, even their bankbooks, behind them, and boarded the train. Among them, cowering in a fourth-class carriage, was the Baron whose timber concession on the Yalu river practically caused the war. The railway officials wanted the men to leave the train entirely to the women and children, but they refused.

Fifty Years Ago

February 17, 1929

MEXICO CITY — With three trains dynamited within a week in Mexico and with two more engagements between rebels and Federals reported, renewed fear for the safety of the present Government and the possibility of a wide revolutionary outbreak were felt here today. Catholic priests have been arrested, and it is reported that their bishops have ordered them to disregard any requests for addresses or other information. It is expected the Government will consider the priests as acting in conspiracy against the State. What would follow such consideration is unknown.



Carter Receiving Lectures on All Sides

By James Reston

MEXICO CITY — President Carter must feel from time to time that he is back in the austere classrooms of the Naval Academy in Annapolis. For some big shot always seems to be lecturing him these days, telling him to "shape up," or "shout out," or "shut up."

Last month it was the deputy premier of China, Teng Hsiao-ping, who was instructing him in Washington how to handle the Soviet Union in China's interest — a formidable assignment — and now it is the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, who, in the presence of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City, is telling Carter — the day after the U.S. ambassador is murdered in Afghanistan and the U.S. embassy is machine-gunned in Tehran — that he must be more sensitive to the problems of other countries.

Accordingly, it is obvious that the old rules of diplomatic procedure in these summit meetings — even the normal rules of manners — no longer prevail. Both Teng and Lopez Portillo were elaborately courteous in their private meetings with Carter and his wife, but once they were before the television cameras in a public forum, they were talking to their own people, and demonstrating that they could stand up to Uncle Sam.

'Suprise Moves'

Lopez Portillo here in Mexico City insisted before Carter and the diplomatic corps that Mexico was going to be independent and trade with the whole world, as if there were some difference on the point with Carter. He referred obliquely to the Carter administration's refusal to agree to buy Mexican gas at a price beyond the cost of Canadian gas in the United States, and suggested that this involved "surprise moves and sudden deceit" that sooner or later would have an "adverse effect" on U.S.-Mexican relations.

He went on, recognizing that Carter had worldwide problems, and praising him for defending human rights and reviving the "moral foundations" of the political institutions of the United States — as if we had lost them, but still implying that the United States was now paying attention to Mexico after a long period of neglect, because Mexico had new discoveries of oil.

"Mexico," he said, "has suddenly found itself in the center of American attention — attention that is a surprising mixture of interest, disdain and fear, much like the recurring vague fears you yourselves [in the United States] inspire in certain areas of our [Mexico's] national subconscious."

This is quite a statement. Maybe it's just some speechwriter's definition of U.S.-Mexican relations, but Lopez Portillo was obviously going along with it — and has expressed it privately to columnists from Washington in the last few days. He is saying that Mexico has not forgotten the past when the United States annexed half its territory in what we call the Mexican War and they call "The Unfair War" or the "American Intervention."

Useful Mission

Just the same, Carter's mission here has been useful. For, diplomatic procedures and the manners between hosts and guests aside, the Mexicans have told him that he has been so preoccupied with the Soviets, the Chinese, the Middle East and all the struggles of Europe and Africa, that he has neglected his neighbors in Mexico, Canada and the rest of the Western Hemisphere, which Pope John Paul II, in his recent triumphant visit here, called "the continent of hope."

There are at least two ways to deal with this mounting criticism of the United States: the Moynihan way, and the Carter way, both quite different. Pat Moynihan, the Democratic senator from New York and former U.S. ambassador to the United Naticns, is sick of all this criticism of the United States and thinks it's time to "shout out" against this free and easy advice from abroad about what the United States should do in the world.

On the other hand, Carter resents but suffers all this criticism with a deceptive smile. He looked vaguely rueful and even pained when the president of Mexico cut up his policies and even accused him of "deceit" before the diplomatic corps. But Carter did not protest, and even had the bad judgment to recall, in an unfortunate attempt at humor, that when he came to Mexico years ago, he had been "afflicted with Montezuma's revenge."

This lighthearted reference to a critical moment in Mexican history was regarded here as a very bad joke.

Still Resentful

Nevertheless, Carter's visit here has been useful in some ways. It has focused attention on the neglected relations between the two countries, and reminded Carter and Secretary of State Vance — whose minds have been on the crisis in the Middle East even during their visit here — that "the new Mexico," with its new oil resources and hopes of being a major oil producer in the last quarter of the century, is still resentful of its loss of territory to the United States and of its dependence on trade with its dominant neighbor to the north.

Mexico's official attitude to its people who are going north illegally to the United States is a case in point. The view here seems to be that this "silent immigration," as President Lopez Portillo calls it, legal or illegal, is something the United States needs and should not complain about. There is even the view here, articulated but not supported by the Mexican government, that the so-called "illegals" are going north by right into Texas and California and elsewhere along the border which by historical right is really part of Mexico and was stolen from them in the "unfair war" of the last century.

If the Carter-Lopez Portillo meeting did nothing else, however, it brought to U.S. attention this ancient sense of Mexican grievance.

Mexico has not forgotten the war of the last century, or the roundups and deportation of Mexicans from the United States in the Depression days of the 1930s and again in the 1950s. It is crying for a new deal with the United States, even for the right to export its millions of unemployed north of the Rio Grande against the laws of the United States. In private, Carter and Lopez Portillo may have found ways to compromise these problems, but in public, they are clearly still far apart.

Sharon: Israel's 'Andy Young'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — While Iran severs its intimate Western ties for a Moslem republic, one of Israel's leaders is talking tougher than ever about his country's long-range plans to bring the Palestinian West Bank under permanent Israeli control.

Gen. Ariel Sharon, who was put in charge of the torrid issue of Jewish settlements by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, is publicly plotting a future for more than 1 million West Bank Palestinians — most of them Moslems — that could drastically lengthen the odds against success of President Carter's newest Jerusalem-Cairo mediation effort.

That effort starts next week when Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers meet in a renewal of the Camp David talks, but under conditions alarmingly pessimistic compared to the outcome of Carter's summit meeting there last fall.

'Purely Biblical'

What disturbs officials is that Sharon risks stirring up dormant religious passions on the West Bank and in East Jerusalem, one of Islam's holiest places, at a time when Moslem fundamentalism showed sufficient strength to fire up the Iranian revolution and now threatens sectarian reactions elsewhere. "The Israeli claim to legal rights in Samaria and Judea [the West Bank] is purely biblical," a U.S. official said. "The Moslem claim to East or Old Jerusalem also has a religious derivation. Any fool can see the lethal potential in the aftermath of Iran."

Such caveats have not quieted Sharon. The public airing of Sharon's latest West Bank plans came late last month when he conjured up a "metropolitan Jerusalem [that], with its surrounding towns, will have a population of 1 million Jews." State Department statisticians put Jerusalem's population today at 300,000, with Arab Palestinians outnumbering Jews 2-1.

Sharon's call for a Jerusalem with 1 million Jewish inhabitants is not part of Begin's public plans, and probably not his secret plans either. Indeed, Sharon's glowing aspirations for Israel's future holdings on the West Bank may be tinged with the same kind of fancy that has made Ambassador Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, a controversial official in the Carter administration.

"Sharon is Begin's Andy Young," a well-placed authority said. "He speaks with Young's conviction about the way things ought to be, but in his heart he must know they never will be that way."

That may be wishful thinking. Sharon, a true hero in the October, 1973, Israeli-Egyptian war, is a convinced territorialist at a time when Israeli hawks are on the increase. What some critics term his territorial romanticism could become tomorrow's political realism, a fact that may have influenced Begin himself in giving Sharon so much freedom for public announcement of future plans.

The plans Sharon announced in a Jan. 26 interview with Ma'ariv, the Israeli newspaper, are breathtaking in scope. Casting aside much of Begin's promise of self-rule or local autonomy to the Palestinians, Sharon said the process of Israel's control and absorption of vast West Bank lands "will take many years." But he wants the decision to do so to be made publicly right now, before any peace agreement is signed with Egypt.

Sharon envisions three belts of Jewish settlements on the Arab-populated West Bank, "and not just settlements," he said. He promises "roads and highways to ensure territorial continuity between [new] cities and settlements. And not just roads but an extensive infrastructure with army camps, firing ranges, fire-areas for training."

The land for this Israeli takeover of large portions of the West Bank must be seized "without any delay." Asked if such seizure of lands might not weaken the chances of Egypt signing a peace agreement with Israel, and of Jordan and the Palestinians negotiating self-rule, Sharon said it would not. "Seizure of lands does not increase friction with the Arab population," he told Ma'ariv. "It will prevent such friction in the future."

That view of Arab reactions to the loss of their lands reminded some authorities here of Andy Young's view of Fidel Castro's Cuban troops in Angola as a "stabilizing" force. Neither view is in accord with political facts. Accordingly, some officials doubt Sharon's ability to talk Begin's government into anything like so ambitious a development plan for the West Bank.

Instead, the few settlements Sharon has been able to get through Begin's Cabinet could turn out to be more like Potemkin villages than the beginnings of serious future towns. That is the rosy view of Sharon's public declamations. If it is wrong, the religious fanaticism unleashed in Iran could spread to Moslem Jerusalem and the West Bank, introducing a lethal element not yet felt in that tortured land.

Letters

Belated Advice

I wish Alfred Davidson had conveyed his belated advice (IHT, Feb. 7) regarding noninterference by the United States in affairs of other countries years ago to the U.S. government, whose backing of the former shah and his corrupt family and entourage is the main cause of the present tragic situation in Iran.

The pace of modernization, which is claimed by Western newspapers and intelligence services to have brought about the revolution and the downfall of the shah, is an excuse for covering up the U.S. objective of transferring the cost of maintaining the security of the Gulf to Iran and satisfying the capacity of weapons manufacturers who sold us billions of dollars worth of utterly useless armaments instead of supplying us with the means of developing our country and acquiring modern science and technology which would have obviated the rise of a retrogressive and demagogic religious clique.

HASHEM RAOOFI.
Shiraz, Iran.

Head on Block

As a former headline writer for the New York Herald Tribune, I tend to be overly conscious and critical (both pro and con) of newspaper headlines in general. But I don't think I am being too sensitive when I suggest that the IHT has been straying from the high headline-writing standards maintained by its lamented parent.

A recent case in point is your Page 3 Chilean story of Feb. 10-11. Its headline — "U.S. Envoy Says Pinochet Involved in Letelier Case" with the kicker "Asked Passports for Killers" — would have given fits to the NYHT's head copyreader. There are at least four things wrong with it, as the story makes clear. The U.S. envoy said nothing of the kind. He is said to have testified he was told Pinochet was involved, which is quite another matter, as I am sure you will agree. The kicker grammatically indicts the ambassador, not Pinochet. And both "asked" and "killers" should have been qualified. Are you descending to the level of the French press, which regularly convicts suspects?

STANLEY B. ALPERN.
Villefranche-sur-Mer, France.

Editor's Note: The IHT regrets the errors.

Dressed to Drown

Merely *"pour la bonne forme"* I refer to Mary Blume's article on Rose Shaw (IHT, Feb. 14). In this article Miss Shaw refers to a "Sam" Guggenheim who was on the Titanic. I am convinced she is referring to Benjamin Guggenheim, my grandfather, who donned his evening clothes to go down with the ship.

SINDBAD VAIL.
Boulogne, France.

Deciphering China Aims In Vietnam

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON — The principal railroad in Vietnam runs from Saigon north along the coast to Hanoi, whence it branches out like a giant V into China.

During the Vietnam war, despite repeated bombings, those rail links constituted a lifeline carrying weapons, ammunition, food and medicine from China.

Now, after the passage of only a few years, those two corridors represent a serious threat to the Hanoi regime. For, poised just north of the border at those two crossing points are Chinese armies with an estimated total strength of 150,000 to 170,000.

They are backed by 800 to 1,000 combat aircraft and more tanks than are normally associated with an infantry force of that size, suggesting preparations for a rapid thrust southward.

Is the threat real or a bluff?

'Necessary Lessons'

When Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was in Washington he told American correspondents: 1) the Chinese "mean what we say," 2) "we Chinese do not act rashly," but 3) the Vietnamese and their Soviet mentors must be taught "some necessary lessons."

Asked to amplify, he said that when there was an invasion into Zaire "by the Cubans backed by the Soviet Union. . . the French. . . sent some troops over and gave them a lesson."

Despite warnings from President Carter, his key aides and members of Congress that a military move into Vietnam was likely to trigger Soviet retaliation against China, Teng was still uttering his threats in Tokyo on the way home. A growing consensus among policy-makers and analysts here is that China is not bluffing.

But why? What does China stand to gain against the risks? After all, the overriding strategic purpose of its dramatic move to the West is to hold the Russian "polar bear" at bay long enough to build itself up with modern technology so it can defend itself.

Why, when admittedly it is so weak, should it consider offering Moscow a dandy pretext to strike?

There are a number of hypotheses being mulled over by U.S. analysts.

One view is that Peking is banking on the conviction that if it limits itself to a fast pincer movement into northern Vietnam, chewing up the two lightly armed Vietnamese divisions in forward positions and destroying a number of military installations before pulling out, the most the Russians will do is to smash some towns in remote Sinkiang province along the Chinese-Soviet border.

But meanwhile Peking will have reinforced its its "don't mess with me" image in lashing out at any perceived threat along its long borders, as it did in 1950 by throwing troops across the Yalu into the Korean war, as it did in 1962 by temporarily seizing two large chunks of India, and as it did in 1969 in a series of clashes with Soviet troops in the Amur-Ussuri River area.

Another hypothesis is that China might restrict itself to border skirmishes up to battalion size, hoping thereby to draw many of Vietnam's 150,000 troops out of Cambodia to increase the prospects of a long, bloody, indecisive guerrilla war there.

A much more ominous theory is that China is becoming very alarmed that no one is standing up to an increasingly aggressive Soviet Union, with its Cuban and Vietnamese proxies, and that somehow it must shock the United States into backing away from a one-sided detente in favor of joining a worldwide effort to check Moscow's expanding "hegemony."

What would happen in the Senate debate over a controversial new SALT treaty and over the detente relationship if, in retalition for a Chinese move against Vietnam's border provocations and Cambodian invasion, Russia bloodied China or established protective air and naval bases in Vietnam?

Might that tip the balance against the treaty and, as seen from Peking, wake up the sleeping U.S. giant to its leadership responsibilities?

Or is there another explanation? The next few months should tell.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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Around the Galleries

Dipping Into Hockney's Pools

London

David Hockney, Warehouse Gallery, 52 Earlham Street, Covent Garden, London W.C.2, to Feb. 28.

In recent years, it has been my contrary opinion that much of Hockney's work had not lived up to the qualities and promise of his student and immediate post-RCA productions. However, in this exhibition of his most recent work — "Paper Pools" — he shows himself to be the master his early output foreshadowed. Collaborating with Ken Tyler, of Tyler Graphics, he has made a series of six-panel pressed color pulp pictures, all of them images of a swimming pool in various lights (and darks) and weather.

The technicalities of the medium are complex and ingenious, but its possibilities in the hands of a master would seem to be endless. The last time I derived so much absolute pleasure from an exhibition was in 1970, at the Matisse Exposition du Centenaire. This is the true measure of Hockney's current achievement.

* * *

Hubert Dalwood (1924-1976), Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London S.E.1, to March 4.

Organized by the Arts Council of Great Britain, this exhibition is by way of being a memorial retrospective. Dalwood's earliest work was as a figurative modeler (he won an Italian government scholarship in the late 1940s). A decade later, however, his first essays in abstraction won him two major prizes (Moore's Liverpool, 1960; the Venice Biennale, 1962) and he stayed thereafter predominantly an abstractionist. In the later 1960s his work became more aventurous, combining such materials as bronze and ribbon, or steel and living plants, in a single sculpture. In his last phase, abruptly terminated by death, his vast abstracts were much influenced by his observations in the Far East, where a Churchill Fellowship took him in 1972. All periods of his work are well represented in this show.

* * *

Vienna in the Age of Schubert, Victoria & Albert Museum, South Kensington, London S.W.7, to April 1.

Subtitled "The Biedermeier Interior 1815-1848," this beautifully staged exhibition, organized by the Austrian Museum of Applied Art, comprises furniture, porcelain, glass, silver and fashion textiles, as well as drawings and painting. Outstanding are the uniformity of inspiration in pure and applied art in Schubert's Vienna, and the airy lightness combined with rococo fantasy which anticipated Art Nouveau.

* * *

Outsiders, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London S.E.1, to April 8.

This is an exhibition of work by



Scandurra (detail), in Rome.

"individuals who belong to no movement or school, who have very seldom had any instruction or training unless to reject it, and who usually lack any cultural indoctrination." Which is true as far as it goes; but it should be added that more than half the drawings, paintings and sculptures in this large exhibition were made by schizophrenics and manic-depressives while confined in psychiatric hospitals, and cannot therefore be judged by the same criteria as would apply to work created by rational artists.

For all that, there are some fine works here, notably the meticulous spiritualist art of French coal miner Augustin Lesage and English housewife Madge Gill, the sculptures of Pascal Verbena, and the large pen-and-crayon drawings of Scottie Wilson.

* * *

Philip Sutton, Browse & Darby, 19 Cork St., London W.1, to March 3.

Sutton is a passionate colorist (typical title among these recent works: "Riotous Flowers") who is also an intimist on a big scale, if such an apparent contradiction in terms may be allowed. Flowers, portraits and West Country sea-scapes all express a bubbling happiness and *joie de vivre*.

* * *

English Painting and Drawing 1900-1940, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond St., London W.1, to Feb. 23.

This exhibition of the work of 31 traditional British painters includes a number represented by a single work; but there are important groups of work by the well-known English post-Impressionist Bernard Adeney (1878-1966); John Nash (1893-1977); W.R. Sickert (1860-1942); and Helen Binyon, here showing five excellent watercolors.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Rome

The Polish Avant-garde 1910-1978, Palazzo Esposizioni Via Nazionale 194, March 4.

This large survey is divided into various sections and several comprehensive one-man shows within them. Abstraction presents the largest body of work. It begins with a vision close to that of the Russian Constructivists and the Dutch De Stijl group, goes on to Dadaist collage which owes something to German social conscious art at its edges, and then settles into a finely tuned hard edge style which looks like nothing so much as the output of the "American Abstract Artists" group, who, working before the advent of Abstract Expressionism, also in the early '40s, were also not known abroad.

The most outstanding one-man show is the one devoted to Henryk Stazewski, who is still active today in Lodz. His exploration of surface and balance resulted in cool spare reliefs, subtly complex, and lately in intelligently organized understated compositions in clean adamantine colors.

Among the contemporary conceptualists Roman Opalka, internationally known for his inquiry into the nature of multiplicity, shows a set of his indefatigable listings of tiny numbers over slatelike grounds.

An unusual case, quite outside of any abstraction or other stylish modern art forms, and the only one close to the rich vein of folk art fantasy running under East European consciousness, is the celebrated Witkiewicz, who was a writer and photographer as well as a painter. His "Creation of the World," his two temptations of St. Anthony, swirling with witches and dragons and horned demons, are imaginative and vivid, unintellectual, and at times grotesque. His figuration, mildly threatening or wildly agitated, but always intriguing, is the most genuine and independent expression here.

Even more monomanic than Witkiewicz is Tadeusz Kantor, the director of the well-known theater group. In a huge collection of his assemblages in dun colors and funky materials, a heap of folding chairs, madly clapping when activated by a rope, would have more impact were it not so obviously named "Destruction Machine." Kantor's wife Maria Stangret, with white humorous constructions, and all of his young actors also exhibit assemblages and projects for events. Concurrently with the exhibition they are performing "Cricot 2" — to be shown at LaMama Cafe in New York in March.

The juxtaposition of sacking materials with bits of human bodies, harness, surgical implements, odd sounds, and other incongruous unrelated elements both in Kantor's theater and in his assemblages, a form of misunderstood pop art, are to evoke a sense of anxiety and death. Kantor started work in an underground situation, and though today state-subsidized, his lugubrious expressionism makes it plain he still believes himself to be persecuted. His provocation is too obvious to shock in this day and age.

* * *

Placido Scandurra, Trifalco Vantaggio 22, Feb. 24.

Scandurra, an expert etcher and painter, is one of the liveliest artists around because him impressions are so immediate. At one time he did small, acutely observed watercolors of the inmates and nurses of a mental insitution, and after further representational paintings turned to abstraction, but of whimsical, strangely coiled forms. Now he has come back to the figurative with little paintings made of vivacious linework and deft touches of watercolor. They are pageants of human and animal behavior — of chubby gauche creatures who converse, approach, couple and chase each other. These meetings and greetings often are strung over the pages like the aligned boxes of comic strips, but there are no balloons, because the poses of the gawky bodies speak for themselves. Like Thurber, Scandurra sees "civilized" life as a series of bizarre struggles and situations, half sinister, half amusing. The sprightly little nudes in these bestiaries can be absurd or fanciful, but there is also something enduring and brave in their stance. Just because Scandurra's format is not the least ambitious, there is something original and fresh in his expression.

—EDITH SCHLOSS



F.G. Waldmueller, in Victoria and Albert's Vienna exhibition.

Paris

Pier Paolo Piccinato, Galerie Arenthon, 1 Rue Boucicaut, Paris 15, to March.

Piccinato began working a few years ago on the idea of visualizing words by rendering vowels by colors and consonants by the appearance of materials such as wood, glass, or shapes such as a sphere. This led to a series of paintings and pastels, a number of which are on view here. The idea has charm both because sounds are presented as though they stood in three-dimensional space, and because one could well imagine transpositions of whole texts into such a medium. This is not the first attempt to render language in color and shapes, but it is the only one so far that is readily legible. More recently Piccinato has begun using the shapes and symbols elaborated this way to compose paintings in which they are assembled freely and without reference to their original function, and a number of these works are also presented here.

* * *

Zuka, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to March 10.

Zuka, an American artist living in Paris since 1950, works with wallpaper which she cuts out and uses in unexpected ways to produce narrative scenes of, in the present exhibition, the early history of her native California. Matisse's cutouts, it has been observed, were done with sheets of pure color, while Zuka does not recoil at using the sometimes trivial patterns of commercial wallpaper. This she does with deadpan wit, giving a new life to what seemed condemned to the limbo of "petit bourgeois" interiors and cheap hotels.

* * *

Un Certain Art Anglais, ARC, Musee d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du President Wilson, Paris 16, to March 12.

Some 30 English artists of the '70s are presented here. The orientation is toward a broad use of photography, with stress on the class struggle, politics (Ulster), sociology (murky), art theory as art. As the preface states, the organizers who are responsible for the choice are interested in "art as communication." It can be argued that art is not communication, and that where it strives to be that it tends to become neither. One may suppose that sociologists, for instance, are better at sociology than artists may hope to be. One can hope that their prose is less abysmally dull than that of artists. The element of art is emotion — and emotion is naturally communicative. "Art as communication" implies that the artist is either communicating ideas or attempting to influence the viewer's emotions instead of communicating his own. He can succeed in neither of these attempts and remain an artist, though he can hope to be a good publicist or propagandist. The obstacle here is a good deal of mushy ego. There are on the other hand a number of fine nature photos (Long, Fulton.)

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Brussels

Micheline Boyadjian, Musee d'Ixelles, Rue Jean van Volsem, to Feb. 25.

Boyadjian's paintings open a door to a small world of enchantment, only a shade away from hyperreal in their accuracy of detail and carefully static composition, strides away in total effect. Airy, sparsely furnished rooms with patterned rugs on patterned parquet floors are full of light and windows, with little girls upright on chairs, staring out at the landscapes beyond, grouped in grave concentration for a school picture. An alertly self-confident striped cat eases into the limelight; the straight, dark backs of spectators in a gallery stand in almost military formation studying paintings spanning forms of transport. There's a portrait of her cardiologist husband in white coat surrounded by the heart objects and paintings he collects, from ex-voto works to American Valentine cards. Street scenes catch the flavor of Brussels, with gray cobbles and firmly individual houses in rows, a funeral procession, and pensive ladies, dressed and undressed, lit up in the windows of tiny, gabled houses gazing out at passers-by as they wait for custom.

* * *

Kako. Ceramic sculptures, Salon d'Art, 107A Rue Hotel des Monnaies, to March 25.

A young French artist does his own thing with ceramics in strong new realist vein and obviously has fun doing it. Results are jokey and at the same time imaginative and accomplished. A record player complete with disc, glazed in high-gloss black, sits flatly and neatly on its pedestal; a typewriter with a pair of spectacles and a pack of matches balanced on it in easy negligence, all in ceramic, is a blunt no-nonsense terra cotta color without gleam; a miniature green armchair strewn with clothes; a man's jacket and shirt and tie, pair of shorts; two fat fingers holding a cigarette, even a sponge bag with toothbrush and tube sticking out with cosy intimacy, exude a kind of insistence presence the actual objects themselves lack through familiar dull utility.

—RONA DOBSON

The Art Market

Careful Salesmanship in U.K.

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Feb. 16 (IHT) — The sale of so-called "fine eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century European paintings" held Wednesday at Sotheby's was a model of rationalization that should be meditated on by continental auctioneers.

In British salesroom language such a title covers a wide range of styles from every country. This includes third-rate genre painting of the 18th century, academic art of the 19th century and fringe movements that reacted against academic art yet failed to win recognition by later generations.

On Wednesday they were mainly Dutch and Flemish, German and Austrian, Spanish, Italian and French. In their countries of origin, such works are occasionally sold in specialized auctions but seldom attract international crowds. In France they are mostly flogged off in the daily sales that have no catalog at all.

What makes English sales remarkable is the care spent on such paintings. They are briefly captioned and lavishly illustrated in catalogs dispatched around the world long before the sale. Although very few of Wednesday's 328 items were estimated at more than £2,000, and a majority at under £1,000, they were nearly all illustrated.

The £5 catalog may not be a monument to scholarship — some names were not correctly read and one at least, Alex de Andreis, does not appear to be known to the authors of biographical dictionaries. Yet, like similar catalogs, it will remain a useful work of reference, indispensable to dealers, collectors and art historians for its many illustrations. This in itself is one of the most effective forms of advertising, as Marcus Linell, initiator of the academic art sales at Sotheby's Belgravia, was the first to see.

Price Variations

Having given credit where credit is due, it is interesting to observe that such careful salesmanship does not necessarily result in the highest possible price for every picture.

Taking the French school as the most suitable group lending itself to comparison with continental sales, prices were fairly different from what they would probably have been in Paris. They came closest to French prices in one category — 19th-century kitsch. The soppy portrait of a "Flower Seller" as a young peasant girl dreamily sitting on the steps of a church brought £550. This is hardly due to the name of the artist, Francois-Alfred Delobbe (1835-1920) — misspelled in Sotheby's catalog as a nobleman's name — this mercifully forgotten pupil of the arch-kitsch painter Adolphe Bouguereau means little whether in Paris or London. It is the subject matter that determines the commercial value of a daub of this caliber.

A different case is provided by the portrait of a lady playing the guitar, whose Parisian costume and hairdo would date it to the 1890s. Done in the theatrical manner favored by the photographers of the time, this had the advantage of a well-known signature, that of Antwerp-born Georges Croegaert, who spent most of his life in Paris. His origins assure him a strong market in Belgium. Prices have not changed significantly in the last decade. In February, 1970, Sotheby's sold "A Pleasant Surprise" for £1,600; last Wednesday the portrait rose to £1,890, just about the right price in Paris.

Question of Taste

A few paintings that come much closer to the English and German taste than the French taste sold marginally better than they might have in Paris. This applies to a very unusual and interesting portrait of "A Young Girl's First Communion," signed by Pierre-Auguste Cot in 1870. A pupil of Bouguereau's, like Delobbe, Cot greatly surpassed the latter in technical mastery. A consummate draftsman with an uncanny talent for light effects and a dramatic sense of posture, he has shown his model standing, facing the spectator, her head bent slightly forward as a ray lights her from behind. The flowing hair tied by a ribbon, combined with the artificial sweetness, must have appealed to an attendance with a liking for pre-Raphaelite painting or the German romantic school — hence the surprising £4,440 it brought.

Similar considerations may have given a useful boost to the absurd portrait of a guard in 16th-century costume, called "The King's Dog," by Charles Alexandre Coessin de la Fosse who won a third-class medal in 1873 — a perfect assessment of his aesthetic achievement: £999 is perhaps more than this might fetch in Paris.

In contrast, several of the more interesting pieces were undervalued by Parisian standards.

Eugene Carriere (1849-1906) was a pupil of academic painter Alexandre Cabanel. Although untouched by any of the avant-garde theories of his time, he broke away from the academic movement. He painted blurred ghostly silhouettes emerging out of shadowy backgrounds, all in browns and grays, often anticipating advanced Impressionism in a totally different palette. A family study of two women and two young boys was at least 50 percent below the Paris price at £830.

Narcisse Virgile Diaz de la Pena (1807-1876) is an even stranger forerunner of Impressionism. The son of a Spanish refugee involved in an assassination plot against Joseph Bonaparte, he was born in Bordeaux, lived in extreme poverty and only took a few cursory lessons in painting from Souchon, a mediocre academic pupil of Louis David. This may have helped him develop his highly personal manner, characterized by a remarkable sense of light effects and a quick brushwork jotting down strokes of color side by side. His faces, painted three-quarters, with deep-set eyes lost in shadow, are strangely close to those of Carriere on a much smaller scale. A remarkable painting of a procession through a forest was knocked down at £944, far below the going Paris price. A charming gathering of women in Napoleon III costume sitting in a park was quite interesting for its light color-scheme.

Some surprising bargains could even be had here and there. A painting that had all the qualities that Courbet was to develop later, was done in 1837 by Paul Flandrin, a brother of the well-known and horrendously kitschy Hippolyte-Jean Flandrin. The landscape in pale grays and intense greens was knocked down at a ridiculous £275.

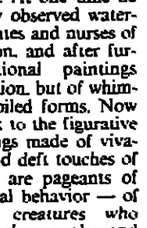
Paradoxically, the awareness that such good buys can be made even in these widely advertised sales is a powerful attraction and partly accounts for the huge crowd of dealers and connoisseurs they draw from every corner of Europe, which in turn induces buyers to send their goods for sale in London. The English auction system now seems to have reached the point where even its failings work in its favor, an admirable commercial feat.

Entertainment

Billy Joel: 52d Street Comes to Paris

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS, Feb. 16 (IHT) — He whipped into town for a one-night stand. But although his lightning appearance in Paris took many by surprise, fans of the New York rock star Billy Joel, the hottest male singer in the United States, packed the Salle Pleyel. The concert, which had the audience on its feet and roaring, lasted two hours, with four encores.



Billy Joel

"I always thought I'd come to Paris," said an ebullient Joel at a very French dinner given for him after the show. "Germany was better than this, but for a first time, Paris was terrific and it will be better the second time."

Billy Joel is a Long Island boy and it shows in his personality and in his music, which is an ode to a teenager's Long Island in the 1950s and '60s and to New York City now. His two most recent albums, "The Stranger" and "52d Street," sold 6 million copies in 1978. "52d Street" remains number one in the U.S. charts.

But success was a long time coming for Joel. 31, who is 5 feet 5 inches tall, wears a tough leather jacket, and says he was a "hood" at Hicksville High School in the 1960s.

At 4, he began to play the piano. By 16, he had formed a rock group that played at teenage bebop parties. Thus began an odyssey through several groups, to his first big album, "Cold Spring Harbor," to California for three years, stints as a cocktail-lounge pianist there, and on to New York with his hit song, "Just the Way You Are."

"It may seem like an overnight sensation to you," he said last night, "but I've been in the profession 14 years."

Shadowboxing and Beer

The music — which Joel writes himself — has been labeled and criticized as "fusion," since it draws on several rock strains. He has acknowledged a debt to the Righteous Brothers, a '60s group. But he has also been compared to Elton John. Joel's group — consisting of five musicians — highlights a pleasant mix of piano (played by Joel), saxophone and Joel's tremulous and aggressive voice.

Joel gives a virtuoso and seemingly inexhaustible performance. Between songs, he shadowboxes on stage and sips from a bottle of beer. During songs, he scampers right and left and occasionally leaps onto the piano, alternately acting like an imp and a "tough."

At the dinner party afterward, Joel said he understood why foreigners have taken to his music. "I said in the beginning *pardonnez moi, ne parlez pas francais.* But if the music is good, they like it."

His European tour continues on to Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and to several cities in Great Britain. It winds up Feb. 26 in London.

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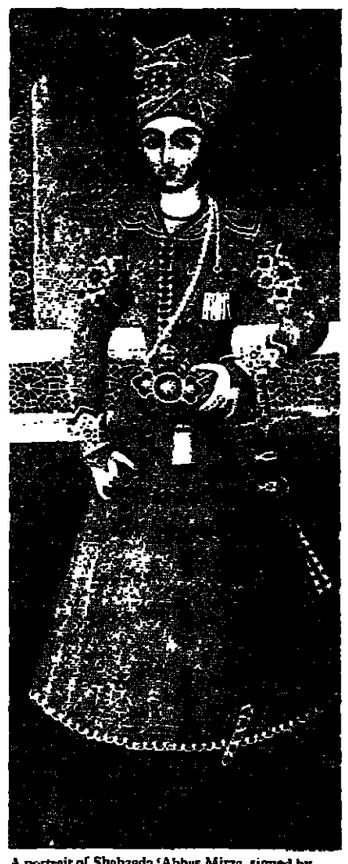
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A portrait of Shahzada 'Abbas Mirza, signed by Abdullah Khan, Qajar, dated A.H. 1222/A.D. 1807, 197 by 76 cm., sold on 9th October 1978 for £120,000

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10	6.9	6	130	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	+ ¼
23⅜	15½	AMF	1.24	7.6	7	x200	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
32⅞	14⅞	AM IntH	.28	1.5	7	178	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅞	APL	1	10.		12	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
48⅜	32⅛	ARA	1.64	4.3	8	25	38¼	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	19	ASA	1	4.8		538	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
14⅜	8¼	ATO	.48	4.2	5	65	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
40	29	Abbtlb	.84	2.7	12	1022	31½	30⅜	31	+ ⅛
23¾	12¾	AcmeC	1.20	6.5	6	11	18¾	18¼	18¾	
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04	1.8	5	9	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.26e	11.		15	11	11	11	— ⅛
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.20e	4.2	7	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
45¾	32¼	AetnaLf	2.20	5.5	4	395	40⅜	39⅝	40	— ⅜
26¾	16⅛	Ahmans	1	5.1	4	3	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¼
4	2	Aileen				56	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
31⅛	23½	AirPrd	.60	2.3	9	71	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	+ ⅛
26⅜	15	AirbFrt	1	5.5	9	132	18½	18	18½	— ⅛
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.7	7	26	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
9¾	7¾	AlaP pf1.87		11.		18	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
97½	50¼	AlaP pf	9	10.		x170	86½	86½	86½	
18	14½	Alagsco	1.40	9.4	7	16	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66	3.9	16	57	17⅜	17	17	— ¼
40	17	Albany	1	3.2	9	26	32¼	31½	31½	— ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	5.0	10	16	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
46¾	24⅜	Albertsn	.96	2.4	9	21	40	40	40	+ ⅛
37⅜	21⅜	AlcanA	2	5.5	5	461	36¼	36	36¼	— ⅛
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.40	5.7	5	12	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.0	6	19	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26	13¾	AlgCp	1	4.7	8	x4	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
15	4⅜	AllegAir			3	702	9	7¾	8¾	+1
29¼	18	Alleg pf	1.87	8.7		14	21½	20⅝	21½	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28	7.6	8	11	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
38¾	30	AllgL pf	3	9.0		2	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
23⅞	21	AllgL pf2.19		10.		9	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
19⅜	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	11.	8	145	16½	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
19⅜	13¾	AllenGp	1	5.7	7	56	17¾	17¾	17⅝	— ⅜
35	20⅜	Allergan	.50	1.9	12	42	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
44¾	27⅜	AlldCh	2	6.8	7	338	29½	29½	29⅜	+ ⅛
15½	9⅜	AlldMnt	.80	6.5	7	68	12¾	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅛
28	18⅜	AlldSt	1.50	6.5	9	228	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
38⅜	23⅞	AllisCh	1.70	5.5	5	85	31	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	10	AllrAu	.60b	4.8	8	2	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.4	7	25	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
54¼	38⅜	Alcoa	2.40	4.6	6	349	53	52	52	— ⅜
21	13½	AmiSug	1	6.0	151	15	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
53¼	31	Amax	2.20	4.4	12	904	50⅛	49¾	50⅛	+ ⅛
109	81	Amax pf5.25		4.3		6	122	120½	122	+2
50	28	Amax pf	2	6.3		1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
20¼	12¼	Amcord	1.20	6.4	6	76	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
26⅜	16¼	Amrce	1.20	5.5	6	5	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
41¾	31	Amrc pf2.60		7.3		12	35¼	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
33⅛	22½	AHess	1b	3.6	8	555	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
73	52⅝	AHes pf3.50		5.6		64	63	62	62¼	
19¾	9	AmAir	.40	3.6	3	161	11½	11⅛	11¼	
9¼	3½	AmAir	wt			95	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
22⅝	19¼	AAir pf	2.18		11.	33	20¼	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b	1	8.1	7	12	14⅞	14¾	
53	43¾	ABrnds	4	8.1	6	70	49⅜	48⅝	49¼	
25½	22⅛	ABrd pf1.70		7.3		2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	30⅜	ABrd pfBwl		8.9		647	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
29½	29¼	ABrd pfAwl		9.1		315	29¾	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
43¼	33	ABdcsl	1.20	3.3	8	413	37	36⅜	36⅝	
20½	13⅛	ABldM	.70	4.7	7	16	14⅜	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
43⅜	34⅝	AmCan	2.80	7.9	6	72	35⅞	35½	35½	— ⅜
25¾	19¾	ACan pf1.75		8.2		6	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry	3			3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
45⅛	17	ACredt	1.30	2.9	10	61	44⅝	44⅛	44½	+ ½
32⅜	22⅜	ACyan	1.60	6.4	8	109	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅛
13¼	8	AmDistl				269	50	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
36	22⅜	ADT	1.08	4.5	9	120	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	6½	ADualVt				1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
15	14¼	ADul pf.84a		5.7		6	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.18	9.9	10	441	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	27¾	AmExp	1.60	5.4	7	220	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
31¾	8¾	AFamil	.60	5.4	5	43	11¼	11	11¼	
23¾	19	AGIBk	1.96e	9.2		28	21⅜	21¼	21½	— ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32	7.6		12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
29¾	22⅜	AGnIns	1	3.4	4	187	26¼	26	26⅛	— ¼
36¾	28¾	AGin pf1.80		5.5		18	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
13	9¼	AHerifLf	.48	4.6	8	15	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	12	AmHoist	1	6.3	6	53	16¼	15⅞	16	
32¼	26⅛	AHome	1.40	5.1	12	1874	27½	27⅜	27¼	
32¾	22⅜	AmHosp	.68	2.7	11	x94	25¾	24⅞	25	
13⅜	6¼	AmInvst	.30	3.0	19	47	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	2.9	10	113	28¼	27⅞	28	— ⅜
3	1⅜	AmMotrs			4	170	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
47	36	AMotR	3	8.1	6	106	37⅜	37¼	37¼	— ¼
18⅜	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.2	6	26	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
53½	33⅜	AStand	2.60	4.9	6	22	43	42½	43	
9⅜	6	ASteril	.32	4.9	9	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
40⅝	28¼	AmStrs	2.24	5.4	7	541	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅛
64¾	58½	ATT	4.60	7.2	8	1500	64½	63¾	64	— ⅛
67⅜	61½	ATT pf	4	6.8		15	67⅜	66⅞	66⅞	— ½
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64	8.0		4	45⅜	45⅜	45¾	
50¾	44⅞	ATT pf	3.74	7.9		1	47¼	47¼	47½	
13½	10¼	AWatWk	.84	7.1	5	66	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
26	13¾	AlgCo	1	4.7	8	x4	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
16¼	9¼	AmesD	.40	3.5	5	x3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
37¾	27¼	Amstek	1.80	5.8	8	14	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
20⅜	15½	Amtec	1.20	6.4	6	34	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
40	24	AMPInc	.76	2.4	12	144	31¼	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.4	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex			11	225	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	AmrepCp			16	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
19½	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	8.6	12	139	16	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
8¼	6¾	Amst pf	.68	9.9		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
50	39	Amst pf2.65		5.9		1	45	45	45	+ ½
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72	4.7	7	157	37¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅞
31⅜	24¾	AnchrH	1.60	5.7	5	10	28¼	28	28¼	
26	18⅝	AndClay	1	4.6	8	20	22½	21¾	21⅞	— ⅞
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.20	5.1	6	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
13¼	7	Anheus	.32	2.2	17	58	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
26½	13¼	Apache	.50	2.2	12	58	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
89	74½	ApPw	pf8.12	10.		x100	80	80	80	+ ½
22½	8¾	ApldDig			9	113	10⅜	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
11	3⅜	ApplMg			9	23	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	17½	ArcatCC	.96	4.2	6	36	22¾	22¾	22⅝	— ⅜
34⅜	28¾	Arcata pf	2	6.7		1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
27½	25	Arcata pf2.16		8.3		20	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	10	64	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			6	105	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	16¾	ArizPS	1.88	9.3	6	147	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
114	104½	AriPpf	10.70	9.9		x100	108½	107¼	108⅛	+ 1½
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b	5.2	5	19	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
36⅜	28⅜	ArkLaG	2.20	6.3	8	74	35⅛	34¼	34¾	+ ⅜
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRlty				125	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Armada			12	30	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36	6.8	5	107	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.3		7	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
58	51	Armr pf	4.75	9.1		x30	52½	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	ArmstCk	1	6.1	7	223	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	5.3	4	12	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	15¼	ArroCp		4.8	7	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
23¾	12	Arvin	1	6.7	5	41	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2	7.9		4	25⅛	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	13⅜	Ascon	.40	2.1	11	502	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ¼
39⅝	31	AshOil	1.60	4.2	6	1519	38¼	37⅞	38	
25¾	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	9.4	7	74	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
21	13	Athlone	1.20	5.8	5	26	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	17⅝	AtCyEl	1.74	9.1	9	24	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
80	61	AtlCE	pf5.87	8.7		1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—1⅜
61⅛	43⅛	AtlRich	2.80	4.7	9	989	60½	59¾	59⅝	
51½	41	AtlRc	pf3.75	8.7		x10	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
73	51¾	AtlRc	pf2.80	3.9		5	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
14¾	9½	AtlasCp				19	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
36⅜	23	AutoDa	.52	1.8	15	174	29⅜	29⅛	29½	
35	17¾	AvcoCp	1	5.0	2	179	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20	7.0		12	59¾	59	59	— ¼
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.2	8	5	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.80	4.6	6	420	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
47	30	Avnet pf	1	2.8		1	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
63	44¼	Avon	2.60	5.5	12	916	48¼	47⅜	47½	— ½
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mfg				104	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Bache	.40a	5.2	5	104	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
35⅞	25½	Bakrint	.44	1.3	12	420	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅞
24⅜	14	BaldwU	1.20	5.5	6	19	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
36⅜	25⅝	BldU	pf 2.06	6.3		2	32¾	32½	32½	+ ⅛

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅝	19¼	BallCp	1.20	5.3	6	6	22¾	22¾	22⅝	— ⅛
71¾	15¼	BallyMf	.10	.2	23	1331	57¾	56¼	57½	+ ⅜
27⅞	23⅞	BallGE	2.28	8.9	8	43	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
55½	46	Balt pfB4.50		9.3		z400	48½	48	48½	+1½
26¼	17¼	BanCal	.92	4.8	5	3	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
16⅜	11¼	Bandag	.50	3.8	8	43	13¼	13	13⅛	— ¼
31¾	17⅜	BangPnt	.40	2.9	4	20	20⅜	20½	20⅜	— ⅛
38	30	BnkNY	2.44a	7.2	5	11	33⅞	33¾	33¾	
17⅜	13⅜	BkofVa	1.04	7.3	5	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
29⅞	20⅜	BnkAm	1.10	4.4	7	569	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
40	32⅞	BankTr	3	9.0	5	66	33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
29¼	25⅝	BkTr	pf2.50	9.4		3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12	1.1	11	12	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60	6.0	10	25	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
18⅞	10⅜	BardCR	.32	2.3	11	174	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.4	7	7	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
17⅜	14⅜	BarryW	.44	2.8	11	39	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
54¼	32⅛	Bausch	1.72	4.4	8	45	39⅜	38⅝	39⅛	— ¼
49¾	32⅜	BaxtTrv	.40	1.1	13	806	37⅜	36½	36½	— ½
5¾	2½	BayColP				8	1	3¾	3¾	
22¼	18¾	BayStG	1.96	10.	7	26	19⅞	19¾	19½	— ⅜
10⅜	7⅜	BaykCb	.48	5.2	6	x12	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
33¾	24¾	Bearing	.80	2.8	9	205	28⅝	26¾	28⅛	+ 1⅜
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.7	9	263	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
58½	47½	BeatF	pf3.38	7.0		48	48⅛	47½	48	+ ¼
25⅜	21¾	Beckm	.28	1.2	15	89	23½	23	23⅛	— ¼
41	30⅜	BectnD	.84	2.5	12	75	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.6	8	183	25⅝	25	25¼	— ½
6	2⅜	Baker				434	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
29½	24⅜	BelcoP	.80	2.8	6	44	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.6	5	9	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	BeldnH	.36b	4.0	9	152	u 9	7¾	9	+ 1⅜
23¾	14¾	BellHaw	.96	6.0	7	92	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
9⅛	4⅜	Bellind	.12a	1.8	5	51	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40	6.4	6	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
43¼	33⅛	Bendix	2.64	6.7	6	100	38	37¾	38	— ⅛
26⅜	18⅜	BentCp	1.80	7.9	5	162	23	22¾	22⅝	— ⅛
51⅜	43	Benef	pf4.30	9.8		1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
115½	85¼	Benef	pf5.50	5.4		x160	101	101	101	— 3¼
28⅜	23½	Benef	pf2.50	9.9		x190	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	2½	BengtB			9	86	3¾	3¾	3¾	
14¾	4½	BerkevP			7	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	8	48	26¼	25¾	26	— ⅛
27½	19⅝	BethSt	1.40	6.2	4	745	22¾	22½	22½	
40⅜	29	BtoThr	.80	2.4	12	23	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝	
17⅜	14½	Binney	.80	4.9	7	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
26⅞	17⅛	BisFSL	1	4.8	5	17	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
21¾	14½	BlackDr	.68	3.6	11	109	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
32	18½	BlairIn	1.28	4.8	6	2	26⅜	26½	26½	
17⅜	13¼	BlissL	1	6.3	7	119	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.8	10	18	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
24⅜	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.8	6	76	23¾	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	4¼	Bluebrd	.20	2.2	7	14	9¼	9	9¼	
7⅝	4½	BobbieBr			5	77	5¼	5	5⅛	
79⅜	28¾	Boein	1.50	2.2	9	1948	69⅛	67¾	68½	— ⅜
33⅛	22⅞	BoiseC	1.25	4.0	6	214	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
31¾	24⅜	Borden	1.72	6.7	6	106	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
34¾	25⅝	BorgW	2	7.0	5	67	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅜
9⅜	2¼	Barmans	.05e	.6	5	7	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
25½	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	49	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
95½	82	BosE	pf8.88	11.		x60	84	84	84	
23⅛	18⅜	BosE	pr1.17	11.		10	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	13¾	BosE	pr1.46	11.		22	14	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	BosE	pr2.35	13.		2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
33½	20⅜	BraunC	.80	3.2	7	63	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
31¼	24⅛	BrigSt	1.08	4.1	9	81	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
40⅜	28	BristM	1.22	3.6	11	349	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
46½	35½	BristM	pf 2	5.0		20	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
19¾	13¾	BrilPet	.43e	2.2	9	97	19¼	19¼	19¼	
18½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08	6.2	8	23	17⅜	17½	17⅜	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	BkyUG	1.90	9.5	7	14	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
23¾	9⅛	BwnShp	.80	4.2	6	3	19½	19	19	
18	7¼	Brown	.30	1.9	6	349	17¼	15⅝	16	— ⅜
32	21⅜	BwnGp	1.80	6.9	6	24	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
16	9⅞	BwnFer	.60	4.3	10	86	14	13⅞	14	
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.8	6	94	14	13⅜	13⅝	
34¼	27⅜	Brnsw	pf2.40	8.4		x27	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
29	18¾	BrushW	1.40	5.2	6	20	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.6	7	509	19½	19	19⅛	
36½	22	BufFo	1.60a	5.8	6	7	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
10¾	5⅛	Bulova				65	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.4	6	31	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86	9.8		6	19¼	19	19	
22¾	9½	BunkR	.50	2.3	7	191	21¾	21¾	21⅝	— ⅛
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50	6.2		14	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	15¼	Burlind	1.40	8.0	7	1137	18½	17½	17½	— ⅜
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.5	5	152	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
7¾	6⅜	BrlNo	pf.55	8.0		2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	7.2		8	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅜
22¾	15½	Burndy	.88	4.0	9	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	
13¾	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20	4.7		191	4¼	4¼	4¼	
88	58⅜	Burrgh	2	3.0	11	407	66¼	65¼	66¼	+ ⅜
28½	14	Butlerin	.80	3.9	7	15	20⅜	20½	20½	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅜	Buttes				84	9⅛	8⅝	9	
		— C—C—C —								
64¾	43¼	CBS	2.60	5.0	7

Japan Shifts Priority To Inflation Control

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ) — Inflation control is becoming Japan's economic priority, taking the place of stimulating growth, which has recovered faster than expected. The change will not be announced publicly, however, as it could be interpreted by Japan's major trading partners as a step backward from the government's pledges to reduce its sizable trade and services surpluses.

Economists here warn that unless the government begins to take effective measures to curb prices, inflation could be rekindled, especially with the Iranian crisis pushing up fuel prices. Last week, Bank of Japan governor Teiichiro Morinaga said the central bank will operate its monetary policy with more emphasis on price stabilization "because the economy is steadily improving."

The central bank's lending rate to financial institutions is currently at a post-War low of 3.5 percent. The government forecasts an inflation rate in the fiscal year beginning in April at 4.9 percent, only slightly higher than in the current fiscal year. But many private-sector analysts doubt the rate will be that low.

Prices already have begun to rise rapidly in some sectors. Land and such major commodities as nonferrous metals and lumber have climbed sharply, partially as a result of the weakening of the yen against the dollar. Contributing largely to last year's stable consumer and wholesale prices was the yen's rise against the dollar, which lowered import costs.

Further fueling inflation will be higher national railway fares, tobacco prices and public health-insurance fees that are scheduled to take effect this summer. There is also speculation that more companies will raise prices.

Reflecting the increased inflationary pressure, the wholesale price index turned upward late last year and surged in January at an annual rate of 7.4 percent. One measure of money supply, cash plus deposits in the private sector, has been running about 12-percent above year-earlier levels since last July.

So far, the government has not introduced any significant measures to stem inflation, but it has signaled some possible courses of action. The Economic Planning Agency has begun to review so-called anti-recession cartels, in which certain troubled industries are permitted by law to regulate their output to support their market.

Several favorable domestic economic trends have contributed to the government's move away from stimulating growth. According to the EPA, corporate capital spending is projected to rise 17.5 percent in the current fiscal year, up from an earlier 14-percent projection. Another agency reported new machinery orders in the January-March period will rise 66.3 percent from the previous quarter, reflecting a general upturn in economic activity. Corporate earnings are expected to mirror the trend.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry revised upward December's manufacturing and mining production index to 127.5 (1975 equals 100) from the preliminary 127 which was announced at the end of January. The revised index was up 1.4 percent from November and up 7.9 percent a year earlier.

Economic News Analysis

Oil, Recession and Inflation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NYT) — Risks of a U.S. recession will increase and inflation will ratchet upward if, as expected, oil-price increases announced by the United Arab Emirates and Qatar are followed by other producing countries, government and private economists report.

Calculations based on the nine million barrels that the United States imports daily showed that U.S. consumers would be paying $3 billion more annually for oil products. This works out to 0.2 percentage points in additional inflation on the consumer price index, which before the Iranian oil cutback had been expected to rise 7.4 percent this year by administration economists. Private economists had been less sanguine. Last year consumer prices rose 9 percent.

[Walter Levy, a prominent oil consultant, told the Washington Post that even before other OPEC countries raise their crude oil prices, "there will be a product-price explosion." He said that this is "a clear and present danger" because refiners will base their prices on the highest crude quotations — meaning the Abu Dhabi-Qater premium prices — not necessarily any cheaper crude they burn. On the basis of the 7-percent increase these two exporters announced yesterday, Mr. Levy said, an OPEC-wide boost would add $10-to-12 billion a year to the consuming countries' balance-of-payments deficits. Of this, the U.S. share would be about 30 percent.

["There will be extraordinary pressure on most other OPEC countries to at least follow what those two countries did. And if the premium trade expands, as it is likely to do, and OPEC moved all the way to spot market prices which are even $4 to $5 higher, then the balance-of-payments bill could be up $50-to-60 billion a year." He said that "the only hope" is that the "more responsible" OPEC members would resist such a move. But he warned that consuming countries like the United States must first show they intend to do more than passively resist the inflow of premium-priced crude oil.]

The worsening of the inflation outlook and the additional pressure on the balance of payments, while "not catastrophic," as one government economist commented, are nevertheless factors militating against any imminent relaxation of the Federal Reserve's restrictive monetary policies.

As a result, economists inside and outside the government now believe the expected U.S. business slowdown will be severe and develop more rapidly than had been anticipated earlier.

Economists such as Lacy Hunt, senior vice president of the Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia, pointed out that the 0.2-percent impact on the consumer price index measures only the direct effects of the oil price hike. He calculates the direct and indirect effects — measuring the impact of oil costs on everything the economy produces — at closer to 0.5 point.

His bank's computers earlier had the economy's output of goods and services turning down in the fourth quarter. Now they indicate a sharper drop in the fourth quarter and the start of the decline in the third.

The economy's current position is unclear because of the effect of winter weather. Storms, for instance, interfered with the output of utilities, mines and factories last month, leading to the smallest gain in industrial production in a year.

A Bright Spot

But economists say that strength in sales and employment has generated a momentum that will keep the economy growing at least through the first half. They see this momentum, however, on a collision course with the government's restrictive monetary and fiscal policies that are forced by the high inflation rate. Threatened insufficiency of oil and gas supplies would intensify the impact of any collision.

"If businessmen gear up production lines with the expectation that spending growth will continue," warns Manufacturers Hanover Trust in its Financial Digest, "they could find themselves with large supplies of unsold goods — a very costly development in today's high interest rate environment."

The latest Commerce Department figures show business following ultracautious inventory policies and economists point to this leanness of inventories as one of the few encouraging factors in the gray prospects for the future.

Prices End Mixed on Big Board

Income Rises .4%; Housing Starts Off

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed today as investors continued to refrain from active trading for the third consecutive day, focusing on energy-related issues and takeover candidates.

Analysts said worries about rising oil prices and the continuing fighting in Iran remained negatives. And with a long, holiday weekend coming up, traders were reluctant to take on new positions.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 2.08 to 827.01 with advancing issues leading declining 698 to 658. Volume fell to 21.11 million shares from 22.62 million yesterday.

Housing starts plunged to their lowest level in two years last month as record mortgage interest rates began to cripple sales. The Commerce Department said housing starts were at an annual rate of 1.66 million units last month, 19.7 percent below the December level and the first time since February, 1978, that new starts have been less than 2 million.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that U.S. factories operated at a seasonally adjusted 85.9 percent of capacity in January, down from 86.1 percent in December. Capacity utilization fell to 87.5 percent from 87.8 percent among materials-producing industries.

The Commerce Department also reported that U.S. personal income rose 0.4 percent in January for the smallest gain in a year due to a rise in Social Security taxes. The $7.9-billion rise to an annual rate of $1.8 trillion was the smallest since January, 1978, and was considerably below December's increase of $21.8 billion, or 1.2 percent.

Chilton Co. was a standout and up 15 points to 82 bid, over the counter. Directors backed an American Broadcasting Cos' bid to acquire the publisher for $86 a share. ABC was unchanged at 36⅞.

Active Occidental Petroleum rose ⅜ to 19¾. A federal judge said it does not have to pay legal fees and costs incurred by Mead Corp. in blocking a takeover bid.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher with the index up 0.57 to 163.15.

Carter, Industry Set Textile-Import Pact

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP) — The Carter administration reached an import-controls agreement with the textile and apparel industries yesterday that is expected to remove a major obstacle to eventual congressional approval of a new world trade pact.

The agreement commits the politically powerful industries to support the administration's anti-inflation and trade programs, presumably including the trade pact, industry officials said.

Government and industry sources said it means the two industries will not oppose prompt congressional adoption of a bill that the Common Market has been demanding as a condition for concluding the multilateral trade accord now in its final stages in Geneva. The bill, which would authorize continued waiving of penalty duties on subsidized imports pending completion of the trade pact, has been held up in the House Ways and Means trade subcommittee until the textile and apparel industry problems were resolved (IHT, Feb. 15). The subcommitee is now scheduled to act on the measure Tuesday.

The textile and apparel industries had been threatening to thwart congressional action on the waiver bill to win concessions they deemed necessary to protect themselves from low-cost imports — and last night they indicated the concessions were sufficient.

The accord seeks to restrict periodic "surges" of imports within existing ovrall quotas and envisions limits on certain categories of imports that jeopardize vulnerable U.S. industries and a mechanism for continual assessment of the cumulative effect of all textile and apparel imports. The agreement also envisions government support for export-expansion efforts (IHT, Feb. 13).

U.S. Steel Raising Prices 4-to-6% on Some Items

From Wire Dispatches

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16 — U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel maker, announced today it will increase prices on certain steel mill products by 4 to 6 percent on April 1.

The increases affect rods, wire, railroad wheels, axles, tin mill products, oil-country goods and standard and line pipe.

The increases will average about 1.5 percent on the company's total steel-mill-product lines, the company said, and are "well within" government price guidelines.

U.S. Steel said that the expected revenues from the increases will help offset higher costs for such items as fuel, scrap and labor but *insisted that the increases "fall considerably short of providing an adequate return."*

Steelco Plans Increase

TORONTO, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ) — Steel Co. of Canada will increase several product prices in early March, it was learned today.

On March 5, it will raise the price of galvanized coils and cut lengths by an average $Can.28.50 a ton, or 6.9 percent, and its price for prefinished coils will go up $Can.34 a ton or, 5.3 percent. The products are used in construction.

On March 4, Steelco will increase its price for steel plate $Can.15 a ton across the board and coupled with an average increase of $Can.4 a ton for extras the increase amounts to 5.7 percent. It will also boost hot- and cold-rolled sheet, used in construction and in the automotive industry and in the tubular goods field. Hot-rolled sheet, including the base price and extras, will be increased $Can.18.20 a ton, or 6 percent, and cold rolled sheet will be increased $Can.21.28 a ton, or 5.9 percent.

On April 1, Steelco will raise its price for tin-mill products an average $Can.38.11 a ton, or 7.4 percent.

Market Closed

All U.S. stocks and commodities markets, banks and businesses will be closed Monday, Feb. 19, in observance of Washington's birthday.

Increase in Oil Prices Seen Spreading

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ) — At least five of the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporing Countries have increased prices of their oil so far, in one way or another, beyond the scheduled rates for the first quarter and the rest are expected to follow.

The prolonged cutoff of Iranian supplies and the resulting tight spot market have allowed the increase, which further bloats the 14.5-percent cumulative four-stage increase OPEC set for 1979.

Those charging higher prices are: Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest producer, which is charging premiums for part of its output that were not scheduled to take effect until Oct. 1; Iraq, OPEC's second-largest producer, which is producing near capacity and selling large volumes of its oil on spot markets at whatever prices the market will bear; Kuwait, which has refused to sell additional oil to its chief customers unless they are willing to forgo the usual pricing discounts; Abu Dhabi, which has notified the oil companies operating there of substantial new across-the-board increases for all this year, starting yesterday, at around 7.2 percent more for the first quarter alone; and Qatar, one of OPEC's smallest producers, which is following Abu Dhabi with similar percentage increases.

Observers expect the increases to spread across OPEC by the start of the second quarter, perhaps sooner — particularly in Venezuela, Indonesia and the African countries, Algeria, Libya and Nigeria, which produce the favored lighter grades of crude — even if Iranian exports are resumed.

[Oil analysts in Paris said today that Algeria, which produces one of the lightest and purest crude oils, is already negotiating an increase although it is not known by how much, Reuters reported.]

Meanwhile, Iran plans to cut its oil exports to one-fifteenth of levels before the Islamic revolution, Tehran radio, monitored in London, said in a broadcast. The radio said the shah's regime was bent on using up Iran's oil resources within the next 20 years. By cutting back, the radio said, Iran can hold onto its oil reserves for 700 years. There was no immediate confirmation from the new government of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan to substantiate the statement.

At OPEC's headquarters in Vienna yesterday, a spokesman denied rumors that the producer group will hold a special meeting next month for further pricing actions. [However, Valentin Hernandez, Venezuela's Energy and Mines Minister said in Caracas today that OPEC oil ministers will meet in March to discuss the repercussions of the Iranian crisis on the world energy situation, Reuters reported.]

Further pricing moves are also anticipated by Indonesia, which raised the price of its key grade of crude oil, Sumatra light, slightly more than 2 percent at the start of this year despite the 5-percent general rise in OPEC prices.

Even in Venezuela, where crude tends toward the heavier grades that are not popular among refiners, observers expect price increases for the second quarter to go beyond the previously planned percentage increase. Venezuela has traditionally reviewed its prices quarterly, and the government is already under considerable criticism for selling the bulk of its oil through contract arrangements. Thus, the country does not have much oil to be offered at the higher spot prices. Venezuelan government officials said they would not change the contracts until they come up for review.

Meanwhile, Iraq is not waiting for current contracts to come up for review. In recent days, it has notified oil companies buying petroleum on contract there that price reviews are to be undertaken now.

Iran Asks Banks To Get Approval

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — The new Iranian administration has notified major Japanese banks that foreign transactions by all banks in Iran are now subject to government authorization, Japanese banking sources said today.

Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's government has sent individual telex messages to banks saying a provisional supervisory council has been established at the Bank Markazi Iran, the central bank, to deal with requests. The telex asked banks not to move any deposits in Iranian banks without approval from the council.

In New York, major U.S. banks said they expect to comply with the request from the Iranian central bank not to make transfers and debits on the bank's overseas accounts without prior consent. The banks noted, however, that virtually no business is being conducted at the present time and the situation remains very unclear.

Japan Trade In Deficit

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — Japan, posting its second-largest trade deficit on record in January, reported a record $1.4-billion current-account deficit in the month after a revised December surplus of $1.93 billion and compared with a deficit of $266 million a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said today in a preliminary report.

The January trade deficit of $800 million compared with surpluses of $2.62 billion in December and $350 million in January, 1978. The nation had a record $819-million trade deficit in January, 1974. Ministry officials said, however, the turnaround on the trade account is a usual pattern for January, when exports slow and imports pick up.

Exports fell to $5.95 billion from December's revised $9.53 billion and compared with $5.6 billion in January, 1978. Imports fell to $6.75 billion from $6.91 billion in December but were up from $5.25 billion a year earlier. Officials said January imports included $250 million under the nation's emergency-import program, sharply up from $82 million in December.

The balance-of-payments deficit widened to $970 million from December's $93 million and a year-earlier's $208 million.

The combined transfers and invisible trade accounts in January were in deficit by $600 million compared with December's invisible-trade deficit of $605 million and a transfer-account deficit of $85 million.

The long-term capital account deficit narrowed sharply to $200 million from a $1.62-billion deficit in December due to active buying by foreigners of Japanese bonds following a relaxation of the country's ban on non-residents' acquisition of bonds, officials said.

France Has Trade Surplus

PARIS, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ) — France posted a 51-million-franc (about $11.9 million) trade surplus in January following deficits of 1.063 million francs in December and 1.693 million francs a year earlier, the Trade Ministry reported today.

The December deficit, the fourth in the year, was considered to have been exceptional because of precautionary purchases of oil. France's energy deficit stood at 5.3 billion francs in January, down 500 million francs from December, the ministry said.

Exports rose to 31.842 billion francs in January, seasonally adjusted, from 30.643 billion in December and 26.841 billion a year earlier. Imports rose to 31.791 billion francs from 31.706 billion the previous month and 28.434 billion francs in January, 1978.

The ministry said that consumer goods imports rose substantially again in January, resulting in a 219-million-franc deficit in the sector. France's traditional surplus in capital equipment remained at the average monthly level observed in 1978 of 1.3 billion francs, the ministry said. The auto industry's trade surplus of 2.1 billion francs also showed little change, it added.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Beneficial

4th Quar	1978	1977
Profits	23.43	16.34
Per share	1.00	0.67
Year	1978	1977
Profits	98.30	85.65
Per share	4.19	3.64

Dresser Industries

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	790.80	667.00
Profits	49.00	38.60
Per Share	1.27	0.99

Fruehauf

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	621.00	469.00
Profits	20.78	19.97
Per share	1.71	1.66
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,240.	1,790.
Profits	77.67	60.95
Per share	6.34	5.08

Gillette

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	468.10	413.50
Profits	23.60	18.80
Per Share	0.78	0.63
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,710.	1,590.
Profits	94.60	79.70
Per Share	3.14	2.65

Kidde (Walter)

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,880.	1,480.
Profits	68.70	56.70
Per Share	6.12	5.12

Kroger

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	2,000.	1,690.
Profits	30.09	18.69
Per Share	2.21	1.38
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	7,830.	6,750.
Profits	84.59	60.02
Per Share	6.22	4.44

LTV

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,390.	1,220.
Profits	8.80	15.00 loss
Per share	0.42	-
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	5,260.	4,700.
Profits	39.60	53.20 loss
Per share	2.33	-

National Can

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	973.30	887.50
Profits	20.78	27.51
Per Share	2.29	3.16

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Australia

Broken Hill Proprietary

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	1,400.	1,190.
Profits	86.60	38.73
Per Share	0.392	0.175

(Figures in Australian dollars)

Britain

Lloyds Bank

Year	1978	1977
Profits	123.85	113.69
Per Share	0.74	0.682

(Figures in Sterling)

Japan

Pioneer Electronic

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	56,190.	54,866.
Profits	3,023.	3,009.
Per Share	70.00	70.00

(Figures in yen)

W. Germany

Deutsche Babcock

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,110.	779.10
Profits	36.60	29.30

(Figures in Deutsche marks)

British Retail Prices Up 1.5% for January

LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — The U.K. retail price index rose 1.5 percent in January after a 0.8-percent gain in December, taking Britain's inflation rate on a year-on-year basis to 9.3 percent after 8.4 percent in December, the Employment Department said today.

The all items index rose to 207.2 in January, based on January 1974 equals 100, from 204.2 in December and compared with 189.5 in January, 1978. The all items index except seasonal foods rose 1.1 percent in January to 207.3 (base 1974), up 8.8 percent from a year ago while seasonal food prices rose 13.4 percent, the second-highest increase on record.

Romania Raises Syndicated Loan

LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — Romania is raising a $320-million syndicated loan, the Bank of Montreal said today.

The 12-year loan carries a split interest of ¾ percent over London interbank offered rates (Libor) for the first seven years and ⅞ percent for the remaining five. The loan, fully underwritten by Canadian banks, is part of an overall $1-billion operation to finance the purchase of a nuclear power station from Canada.

The Export Development Corp. of Canada will supply the remaining $680 million at a fixed rate of interest and for a period longer than the 12-year commercial loan, Bank of Montreal said, without giving further details.

Panama is raising a $110-million credit for 10 years, carrying interest of ⅞ percent over Libor, said Sumitomo Finance International.

Dr. Franz Pick warns that within 2 to 3 years the U.S. will adopt a new dollar worth 20 old dollars

Dr. Franz Pick is one of the world's most respected authorities on currency matters and precious metals. He studied currency and inflation theories at the University of Hamburg and the Sorbonne in Paris. His degrees include BS, MA, MBA, LLD, and PHD. He is the Publisher of *Pick's World Currency Report* and *Pick's Currency Yearbook*, two internationally respected publications on currencies. He is the author of 6 books on silver and gold.

Now, in an exclusive new interview with the **Silver & Gold Report**, Dr. Pick discusses his concern for the dollar and its effects on investors. Here are examples of his analyses.

On the Dollar

"The most serious problem we face today is the debasement of our currency by the government . . . As you can observe by looking at the official U.S. cost of living statistics, the dollar by early 1978 had been debased to less than one-quarter of its 1940 value. My own unofficial figures put the value of the dollar at around 9% of its pre-war value . . . The government will continue to debase the dollar until it is worth about a nickel. [Then it will repudiate its debts] by exchanging 20 old dollars for each new dollar.

On the Outlook for Investors

"[Dollar-denominated assets] will be wiped out . . . Many people will be ruined. I'm afraid the readjustment to real values will bring much pain and suffering."

On Traditional Investments

"Currency debasement destroys the value of corporate bonds, stocks, life insurance policies, annuities, and all other debt instruments denominated in dollars. We may be the richest nation in the world, but our assets are melting away before our eyes and virtually no one recognizes this fact."

"Gold is your best protection."
—Dr. Franz Pick

Based on his deep knowledge of money, and his first-hand experience with collapsing currencies, Dr. Pick is convinced that, despite the dollar crisis, you can preserve the value of your assets.

He tells you why he believes *gold* is the single best inflation hedge available anywhere. He explains why worldwide demand for gold—as both a hedge and an industrial commodity—is rising sharply. He discusses three new developments—involving Arabs, India, and a possible new world monetary agreement—which may exert dramatic upward pressure on gold prices.

How to Invest

Dr. Pick also shows you what forms of gold to invest in. He explains how to buy gold and legally avoid sales tax. He explains the critical mistake many investors make by taking out a safe deposit box, and tells you how to avoid it. He points out a serious danger of owning gold coins—overlooked by many owners—and describes how to avoid it, too.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

Dr. Franz Pick's interview recently appeared in the **Silver & Gold Report**, an impartial, independent, twice-monthly Newsletter. A copy of this interview is yours as a BONUS with a 8 month, 6-issue Introductory Subscription for only $15. Simply clip and mail the coupon with your $15 check or money order. Or, if you wish, you may charge your subscription to your Master Charge or Visa account.

Regular Features of the Silver & Gold Report . . .

In-depth interviews with a broad range of experts in silver & gold such as Dr. Franz Pick, T. J. Holt, Ira U. Cobleigh, Henry Hazlitt, Dr. Nicholas Deak and John Exter • Analyses of price movements • Price charts • Relevant economic data • Book reviews • Editorials • In-depth articles about silver & gold.

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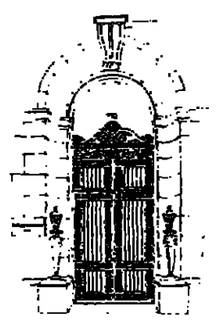
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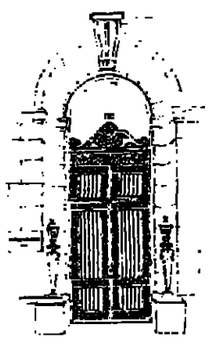


HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

February 20 to 23
From 5 p.m.

PALACE HOTEL
GSTAAD



HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

February 14 to March 4
from 5 p.m.

BADRUTT'S PALACE
HOTEL
ST. MORITZ

NEW YORK, February 16 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.30	2.10
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	100-101	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	87¾-88¼	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.2131	5.8825
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.569	5.006
Gold N.Y., oz	247.30	179.45
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) February 16, 1979	1,045.70 f	902.40 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES February 16, 1979

MAINE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	6.05	6.09	5.98	6.02	.
Apr	6.30	6.35	6.30	6.35	+.12
May	7.30	7.38	7.25	7.28	+.04
Nov	5.69	5.75	5.64	5.75	+.13
Mar	6.44	6.50	6.44	6.50	+.09
May	7.97	8.09	7.97	8.05	+.09

Est. sales: 2,759; sales Thur. 2,157.

Total open interest Thur. 13,339 up 112 from Wed.
ap-ny-0216 1455est

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	122.00	123.00	121.35	122.50	+0.25
May	121.00	123.10	121.00	122.91	—0.55
Jul	122.60	124.00	122.00	123.55	—0.81
Sep	123.50	125.00	123.00	124.58	—0.23
Dec	123.00	124.00	122.50	123.99	—0.17
Mar	122.00	123.90	122.00	123.78	—0.22
May	122.00	124.00	122.00	124.00	+0.08

Est. sales: 1,100; sales Thur. 3,493.

Total open interest Thur. 7,712 off 279 from Wed.

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	8.53	8.57	8.50	8.54	+0.06
May	8.92	8.97	8.88	8.94	+0.08
Jul	9.20	9.26	9.16	9.20	+0.05
Sep	9.41	9.46	9.35	9.40	+0.04
Oct	9.53	9.56	9.46	9.51	+0.04
Mar	10.18	10.18	10.08	10.15	+0.11

Est. sales: 4,015; sales Thur. 8,043.

Total open interest Thur. 36,818 up 4 from Wed.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	156.00	157.00	153.50	154.00	—3.45
May	158.40	159.25	156.60	157.00	—2.75
Jul	160.50	160.75	158.50	158.95	—3.05
Sep	161.85	162.25	160.75	160.90	—2.85
Dec	164.00	164.00	163.25	162.70	—2.85
Mar	165.10	165.50	164.60	164.20	—2.60

Est. sales: 1,070; sales Thur. 1,063.

Total open interest Thur. 6,572 up 36 from Wed.

ORANGE JUICE.
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	113.00	113.00	111.15	111.25	—3.50
May	115.80	115.80	111.15	112.90	—3.25
Jul	116.40	116.40	113.00	114.25	—3.30
Sep	116.50	116.50	114.70	115.25	—3.00
Nov	112.25	112.25	110.25	110.25	—2.25
Jan	108.40	108.40	105.00	106.40	—2.05
Mar	106.00	106.50	106.00	106.40	—2.05
May	106.50	106.50	106.00	106.40	—1.80

Est. sales: 1,200; sales Thur. 477.

Total open interest Thur. 8,915 up 13 from Wed.

COTTON, No. 2.
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	65.38	65.50	64.90	64.93	—0.34
May	67.70	67.85	67.10	67.22	—0.38
Jul	69.45	69.45	68.90	68.92	—0.38
Oct	66.75	66.75	66.35	66.50	—0.10
Dec	65.55	65.60	65.20	65.25	—0.20
Mar	66.66	66.66	66.50	66.50	—0.16
May	66.90	67.80	67.80	67.70	+0.04

Est. sales: 5,650; sales Thur. 8,858.

Total open interest Thur. 36,431 up 974 from Wed.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	86.30	87.20	85.60	87.15	+0.95
Apr	87.80	87.80	87.80	87.75	+1.10
May	87.30	88.40	86.50	88.30	+1.20
Jul	88.00	88.60	86.65	88.50	+1.25
Sep	88.20	88.65	86.80	88.50	+1.30
Dec	87.80	87.95	86.10	87.95	+1.15
Jan	87.60	87.60	86.80	87.90	+1.15
Mar	87.50	87.55	86.50	87.80	+1.15
May	87.45	87.45	86.50	87.80	+1.25
Jul	87.00	87.25	86.90	87.80	+1.35
Sep	87.00	87.25	86.20	87.80	+1.45
Dec	87.00	87.20	86.30	87.80	+1.60

Est. sales: 11,000; sales Thur. 9,945.
Total open interest Thur. 55,613 off 43 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

N.Y. SILVER.
5,000 troy oz; cents per oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	758.00	766.00	756.00	763.50	+22.30
Mar	752.00	764.00	748.00	764.00	+20.00
Apr	755.00	764.00	755.00	768.10	+20.00
May	759.60	772.20	759.40	772.20	+20.00
Jul	769.00	780.50	769.00	780.50	+20.00
Sep	778.00	788.90	778.00	788.90	+20.00
Dec	793.00	801.10	791.50	801.10	+20.00
Jan	800.00	803.00	797.20	805.30	+20.00
Mar	808.00	813.60	804.50	813.60	+20.00
May	821.90	821.90	815.50	821.90	+20.00
Jul	824.00	830.00	824.00	830.20	+20.00
Sep	838.60	838.60	832.50	838.60	+20.00
Dec	850.00	850.00	850.00	851.30	

Est. sales: 17,000; sales Thur. 17,784.

Total open interest Thur. 227,641 up 3,-133 from Wed.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	414.00	415.00	408.70	413.50	+ 4.80
Jul	413.00	418.00	411.00	415.70	+ 5.70
Oct	414.50	421.50	414.00	418.00	+ 6.00
Jan	415.50	416.50	416.50	420.50	+ 6.50
Oct	421.00	423.50	423.50	426.00	+ 7.30

Est. sales: 2,166; sales Thur. 2,805.

Total open interest Thur. 9,351 up 462 from Wed.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	247.10	249.20	246.20	248.00	+ 2.60
Mar	248.90	249.50	248.50	248.60	+ 2.60
Apr	249.80	252.50	248.50	250.60	+ 2.60
Jun	254.90	257.00	253.00	255.10	+ 2.40
Aug	260.00	260.70	258.20	259.60	+ 2.60
Oct	264.00	265.50	262.70	264.10	+ 2.80
Dec	268.00	271.00	267.00	268.70	+ 2.70
Feb	272.00	273.90	272.00	273.30	+ 2.70
Apr	279.00	279.00	277.00	278.00	+ 2.80
Jun	282.30	284.00	282.30	282.70	+ 2.90
Oct	290.00	292.00	290.70	292.20	+ 3.00
Dec	297.90	297.90	297.90	297.00	+ 3.10

Est. sales: 26,000; sales Thur. 27,703.

Total open interest Thur. 173,782 up 926 from Wed.

CHICAGO FUTURES February 16, 1979

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	3.62½	3.63½	3.58	3.59	—.03½
May	3.44½	3.45	3.41	3.41¼	—.03
Jul	3.22¾	3.23¼	3.21	3.22	—.00¼
Sep	3.25¼	3.25½	3.23¾	3.24¾	.
Dec	3.35½	3.37	3.35½	3.36	+.00¼
Mar	3.43½	3.45¾	3.43½	3.45¾	+.00¾

Sales Thurs. 5,505.

Total open interest Thurs. 39,038, off 72 from Wed.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.38	2.38¾	2.37¼	2.37½	+.00¼
May	2.49	2.49¼	2.47½	2.47½	+.00¼
Jul	2.53¾	2.54½	2.53	2.53	+.00¼
Sep	2.57¼	2.57¾	2.56¼	2.56¼	—.00¼
Dec	2.61¼	2.62	2.61	2.61	+.00¼
Mar	2.68½	2.69¾	2.68¼	2.68¼	—.00¼

Sales Thurs. 24,607.

Total open interest Thurs. 144,128, up 175 from Wed.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	7.54	7.60	7.51	7.52	+.03
May	7.67	7.75	7.65	7.66	+.02
Jul	7.77	7.83	7.72	7.73½	+.00¼
Aug	7.69	7.73½	7.67½	7.67¾	+.02¾
Sep	7.23	7.25½	7.20	7.20	+.01
Nov	7.00	7.01½	6.96	6.96½	—.00¾
Jan	7.08½	7.08½	7.04	7.04	—.01
Mar	7.16½	7.19	7.13	7.13½	—.00½

Sales Thurs. 63,137.

Total open interest Thurs. 141,758, up 3,027 from Wed.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	198.00	199.50	198.00	198.40	+ .90
May	201.00	202.70	201.00	201.40	+ .80
Jul	204.00	205.50	204.00	204.40	+1.10
Aug	201.80	203.00	201.80	203.00	+2.00
Sep	196.50	198.20	196.50	197.60	+1.30
Oct	192.50	194.00	192.20	194.00	+2.00
Dec	192.20	194.00	192.00	193.70	+1.70
Jan	193.00	193.80	192.70	193.00	+ .70
Mar	091.50	000.00	000.00	194.20	+ .70

Sales Thurs. 15,519.

Total open interest Thurs. 53,145, up 1,- 989 from Wed.

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	27.85	27.95	27.55	27.57	— .08
May	27.90	28.15	27.75	27.77	+ .04
Jul	27.85	28.15	27.75	27.77	+ .15
Aug	27.35	27.70	27.45	27.50	+ .15
Sep	26.55	26.65	26.30	26.37	+ .15
Oct	25.40	25.40	25.05	25.07	— .11
Dec	24.80	25.00	24.65	24.68	— .07
Jan	24.65	24.80	24.50	24.50	— .05
Mar	24.80	24.80	24.45	24.48	— .03
May	24.65	24.65	24.38	24.38	— .07

Sales Thurs. 18,656.

Total open interest Thurs. 58,548, up 1,- 965 from Wed.

OATS
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	1.40¾	1.41	1.39¾	1.40¼	—.00½
May	1.48½	1.49	1.48	1.48¼	—.00¼
Jul	1.54½	1.54¾	1.53½	1.54	—.00½
Sep	1.57½	1.58	1.57½	1.58	.
Dec	1.62½	1.63	1.62½	1.63	.

Sales Thurs. 508.

Total open interest Thurs. 6,218, off 116 from Wed.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	65.95	67.10	65.85	66.92	+ .95
Apr	67.05	68.00	66.82	67.92	+ .87
Jun	68.60	69.20	68.50	69.12	+ .42
Aug	67.17	67.65	66.90	67.55	+ .38
Oct	65.60	65.75	65.20	65.72	+ .10
Dec	66.95	67.05	66.50	66.95	— .12
Jan	67.60	67.60	67.35	67.35	— .35
Feb	68.60	68.60	68.30	68.45	— .15
Apr	69.30	69.40	68.90	68.90	— .60
Jun	70.00	70.00	69.85	69.85	— .05

Est. sales: 29,396; sales Thurs. 23,429.

Total open interest Thurs. 95,198, off 126 from Wed.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	81.10	81.30	80.85	81.27	+ .20
Apr	82.15	82.40	81.90	82.40	+ .28
May	81.80	82.25	81.75	82.17	+ .10
Aug	82.45	82.70	82.30	82.60	+ .15
Sep	82.25	82.50	82.05	82.50	+ .10
Oct	81.80	82.25	81.65	82.20	+ .40
Nov	83.10	83.35	82.70	83.30	+ .30
Jan	83.50	83.75	83.40	83.75	+ .25

Est. sales: 2,201; sales Thurs. 3,032.

Total open interest Thurs. 23,306, up 40 from Wed.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	56.90	57.02	56.75	56.85	— .15
Apr	53.35	53.52	53.30	53.40	+ .03
Jun	55.15	55.45	54.80	55.12	— .08
Jul	55.05	55.50	54.95	55.35	— .02
Aug	52.55	52.70	52.20	52.42	— .13
Oct	49.70	50.02	49.65	49.92	— .10
Dec	50.25	50.50	50.10	50.47	— .08
Feb	49.45	49.45	49.45	49.45	+ .10
Apr	47.00	47.40	47.00	47.12	+ .02

Est. sales: 6,722; sales Thurs. 7,155.

Total open interest Thurs. 26,546, off 743 from Wed.

PORK BELLIES
36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	69.40	69.70	67.85	68.80	— .97
Mar	68.65	69.10	67.35	67.80	—1.40
May	70.30	70.30	68.30	68.40	—1.90
Jul	70.25	70.25	68.32	68.90	—1.35
Aug	68.20	68.20	66.45	67.05	—1.40

Est. sales: 5,634; sales Thurs. 5,681.

Total open interest Thurs. 10,763, off 382 from Wed.

ICED BROILERS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	48.95	49.05	48.90	48.90	— .10
Mar	48.30	48.35	48.20	48.25	— .30
Apr	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	.
May	50.40	50.40	50.20	50.30	.
Jun	53.15	53.20	53.00	53.00	— .15
Jul	52.17	52.17	52.02	52.10	— .25
Aug	49.85	49.85	49.85	49.85	— .15
Sep	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	.

Sales Thurs. 207.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,448, up 85 from Tues.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	57.25	58.50	55.50	57.00	— .50
Mar	54.60	55.00	54.55	54.95	+ .15
Apr	50.80	51.10	50.80	51.05	+ .30
May	50.00	50.25	50.00	50.10	.
Jun				50.55	.
Sep	58.00	58.00	57.90	58.00	.
Dec	.	.	.	59.70	.

Est. sales: 229; sales Thurs. 151.

Total open interest Thurs. 985, up 12 from Wed.

LUMBER
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	246.50	247.00	240.10	242.60	.
May	234.50	234.50	229.50	231.20	—1.00
Jul	226.20	226.70	222.00	223.50	—2.00
Sep	219.70	219.70	216.50	217.70	—1.20
Nov	207.00	207.50	204.00	204.00	—1.80

Est. sales: 2,809; sales Thurs. 2,427.

Total open interest Thurs. 8,965, off 75 from Wed.

PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	216.50	217.30	214.10	215.40	—1.50
May	218.50	218.80	216.20	217.20	—1.30
Jul	217.30	217.40	215.30	216.70	— .60
Sep	214.00	214.00	211.20	213.30	— .70
Nov	211.00	211.00	209.00	210.50	—1.20
Jan	.	.	.	211.00	—1.00
Mar	.	.	.	211.00	—1.00

Sales: Thurs. 1,101.

Total open interest Thurs. 5,302, up 79 from Wed.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	90.73	90.75	90.72	90.74	.
Jun	90.57	90.59	90.53	90.56	—.02
Sep	90.49	90.50	90.48	90.49	.
Dec	90.51	90.52	90.47	90.51	+.01
Mar	90.54	90.57	90.53	90.56	+.02
Jun	90.57	90.60	90.56	90.60	+.03
Sep	90.60	90.62	90.59	90.62	+.02
Dec	90.62	90.65	90.62	90.64	+.02

Est. sales: 2,225; sales Thurs. 8,686.

Total open interest Thurs. 52,611, up 40 from Wed.

GNMA
(8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	88-04	88-07	88-03	88-05	+01
Jun	88-04	88-09	88-03	88-07	+03
Sep	88-07	88-12	88-07	88-12	+04
Dec	88-09	88-11	88-09	88-11	+03
Mar	88-08	88-10	88-08	88-10	+04
Jun	88-03	88-06	88-03	88-06	+03
Sep	87-30	88-01	87-30	88-01	+02
Dec	87-27	87-31	87-27	87-31	+03
Mar	.	.	.	87-28	+03
Jun	.	.	.	87-25	+03
Sep	87-16	87-20	87-16	87-20	+01

Sales: Thurs. 2,283 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 63,847, up 247 from Wed.

IMM Futures

February 16, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6044	0.6046	0.6013	0.6039 a	—0.0002
June	0.6212	0.6212	0.6180	0.6190	—0.0021
Sept	0.6355	0.6355	0.6326 a	0.6343	—0.0033
Dec	0.6510	0.6510	0.6498 a	0.6498 a	—0.0044
Mar	0.6636	0.6636	0.6595 a	0.6595 a	—0.0030
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2370	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2380	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	5017	5024	5004	5005	—0018
June	5108	5112	5095	5095	—0013
Sept	5180	5181	5180	5181	—0005
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5305	Unch.
(initial 0.00 omitted)					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0070	2.0005	1.9995 a	1.9990	+0.0005
June	1.9890	1.9890	1.9870	1.9880	+0.0025
Sept	1.9770	1.9820	1.9760 a	1.9810	+0.0060
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.9600	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8375	0.8380	0.8375	0.8375	—0.0003
June	0.8390	0.8390	0.8382	0.8382	—0.0003
Sept	0.8410	0.8410	0.8394	0.8399	+0.0009
Dec	0.8410	0.8410	0.8400	0.8400	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5424	0.5429	0.5415	0.5426 b	—0.0001
June	0.5525	0.5527	0.5513 a	0.5525	+0.0003
Sept	0.5609	0.5609	0.5609	0.5609	+0.0006
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5668	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5987	Unch.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—22

Am Stores	Laclede Gas	Sunsh Mng
Belds Hem	NatLiberty	Superior Oil
ChrisC cvpf	Pac Tin	Ticor
ContCopp	Pier1 Imp	UVin 5.50pf
Gen Host	SouthCal Ed	Unitrode Cp
HerculesInc	StdOilOh	Wn Publish
Houdaill Ind	Stone Con	WheelPit Stl
ICN Pharm		

NEW LOWS—15

CnPw 4.50pf	GenDynam wi	PSInd 8.38pf
CyclopsCp	GrayDrug	PSEG 6.80pf
DukeP pfM	OhPw 8.04pf	RancoInc
Dua 7.20pf	PacNw Tel	StBr Paint
FstIntBsh	PSvCol 7.15pf	Trane

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 16, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Occident Pet	315,800	19¾	+ ⅝
Am Home	230,900	27⅜	+ ⅛
Pfizer	222,900	31	+ ⅜
Exxon	212,900	50¾	+ ⅛
Nalco Chem	210,400	32	+2½
Boeing	194,800	68⅝	— ⅜
Macmillan	174,900	12½	+ ⅞
Gard Denv	158,400	30⅝	— ⅛
UAL Inc	152,800	24⅜	— ⅛
AshlandOil	151,900	38	
SearsRoeb	150,900	20¼	— ¼
AmTT	150,000	64	— ½
DiamShm	144,600	20½	+ ⅝
LTV Corp	144,500	8⅝	— ⅛
Gen Motors	140,900	54⅞	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	21.11	25.50
Advanced	698	598
Volume Up (in millions)	9.58	8.68
Declined	658	797
Volume Down (in millions)	7.59	10.25
Unchanged	477	450
Total issues	1,833	1,845
New highs	22	13
New lows	15	12

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	827.01	831.69	823.54	827.01	—2.08
20 Trn	212.31	213.19	210.26	211.77	—0.25
15 Util	104.13	104.84	103.86	104.36	+0.27
65 Stk	281.25	282.79	279.76	281.18	—0.35

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	99.23	98.11	98.67	—0.06
Industrials	110.63	109.38	110.00	—0.08
Utilities	51.23	50.69	50.97	+0.11
Finance	11.35	11.24	11.30	—0.01
Transp.	13.24	13.04	13.16	+0.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.40	55.32	55.37	—0.01
Industrials	60.72	60.65	60.69	+0.01
Transp.	42.55	42.46	42.52	—0.04
Utilities	39.47	39.42	39.45	—0.08
Finance	56.27	56.16	56.16	—0.08

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
February 15	107,655	242,090	1,411
February 14	116,782	246,252	1,191
February 13	124,744	277,362	765
February 12	119,250	269,202	1,520
February 9	117,457	244,758	595

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	112,500	37⅞	— ¾
Amdahl	93,200	40⅞	— ⅛
BrownCo wt	79,300	4⅞	—1⅛
Carnatn	73,100	25½	
Nat Patent	65,500	8½	+ ⅞
Dome Petrl	57,000	98¼	+2¼
BowValley	50,200	21⅝	+ ⅜
Tubos Mex	49,500	17½	—1⅜
TotalPtl NA	47,600	18⅛	+ ⅜
Wolnoc Oil	46,200	17½	+1⅞

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.59	2.54
Advanced	276	266
Volume Up (in millions)	1.14	1.31
Declined	240	294
Volume Down (in millions)	0.91	0.78
Unchanged	256	233
Total issues	772	793
New highs	11	9
New lows	6	3

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
163.17	162.55	163.15	+0.57

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 16, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	971.00	972.00	968.00	969.00
3 months	987.50	988.00	983.00	984.00
Cathodes: spot	963.50	965.50	960.50	963.00
3 months	978.50	979.50	974.50	976.00
Tin: spot	7,370.00	7,400.00	7,215.00	7,235.00
3 months	7,195.00	7,200.00	7,175.00	7,185.00
Lead: spot	517.00	520.00	524.00	525.00
3 months	490.00	491.00	494.50	495.50
Zinc: spot	402.00	403.00	398.00	399.50
3 months	415.50	416.00	412.50	413.00
Silver: spot	373.40	373.80	369.00	369.50
3 months	384.50	384.60	380.00	380.50

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 16, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	106.15	105.00	105.90	106.00	104.50	104.65
May	111.80	110.75	111.50	111.60	110.15	110.25
Aug	116.60	115.45	116.20	116.25	114.95	115.00
Oct	119.25	118.40	119.15	119.20	117.90	117.95
Dec	121.90	120.75	121.50	121.60	120.40	120.75
Mar	126.35	126.00	126.15	126.50	125.25	125.75
May	N.T.	N.T.	128.75	129.50	127.50	128.00
2,843 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,785	1,738	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,753
May	1,830	1,780	1,800	1,802	1,898	1,900
Jul	1,853	1,805	1,823	1,825	1,823	1,825
Sep	1,882	1,840	1,857	1,857.5	1,851	1,853
Dec	1,920	1,891	1,904	1,906	1,901	1,903
Mar	1,950	1,917	1,928	1,930	1,922	1,924
May	1,950	1,950	1,952	1,956	1,940	1,954
3,483 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,405	1,381	1,396	1,397	1,383	1,385
May	1,325	1,297	1,320	1,323	1,298	1,299
Jul	1,289	1,268	1,287	1,288	1,265	1,266
Sep	1,264	1,240	1,261	1,264	1,235	1,237
Nov	1,232	1,211	1,232	1,234	1,203	1,208
Jan	1,210	1,192	1,206	1,207	1,130	1,190
Mar	1,192	1,168	1,188	1,195	1,155	1,165
4,329 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 16, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	933	916	931	932	+ 17
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	946	952	+ 16
Aug	980	965	975	980	+ 18
Oct	1,003	998	1,002	1,009	+ 15
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	+ 20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,020	1,040	+ 15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,070	+ 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,080	1,100	New
163 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,476	1,450	1,459	1,460	+ 22
May	1,516	1,475	1,487	1,490	+ 21
Jul	1,590	1,555	1,500	1,540	+ 40
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,562	1,574	+ 17
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	1,569	+ 20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,570	1,598	+ 35
140 lots					

Wholesale Prices Up 0.7% in W. Germany

WIESBADEN, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — West Germany's wholesale prices rose 0.7 percent in January, the biggest monthly rise in two years, putting the index at 148.5 percent of its 1970 base, the statistics office said today.

Producer prices had risen 0.2 percent in December and 0.5 percent in January, 1978. The index, which is not seasonally adjusted, rose 0.8 percent in January, 1977.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, February 16, 1979

AELInd	5⅝	6⅜
AFAProt	10¼	11¼
AVMCp	4⅝	5⅛
AddisnW	10	10½
AdvRoss	2⅝	2¾
AdvMicr	20¼	21
AlexAlex	28	28¾
Allcoinc	18⅝	19⅝
AllynB	11¼	12¼
AFinCp	21¾	22¾
AFurn	3⅞	4⅛
AGreet	11⅝	12
AMicros	13	13½
AWeldng	14½	15½
Amterr	2 9-16	2 13-16
Anodite	6¼	6⅝
AnheusB	25½	26
AnlaCp	8⅛	8⅝
ArdenGp	2⅝	2⅞
ArkWGs	19	19¾
AsdColo	20¾	21½
AtlGsLt	15⅛	15½
BairdCp	7⅞	8¼
BangHE	14½	15
BkamRt	12⅝	12⅞
BasicRs	6	6⅜
BasstFr	16	16¾
BaylsMk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline	8⅝	9⅝
BetzLab	34¼	35
BibbCo	12⅝	13¼
BirdSon	22½	24
Birtchr	2⅛	2½
BikHillP	26¼	26¾
Bonanza	4⅝	4⅞
BrookS	28½	30
BrwTom	17	17½
Buckbee	5⅜	5⅝
Buckeye	14¼	14¾
BurnupS	5¼	5⅝
CalWtSv	33	34½
CanrodH	2¼	2⅝
CapSwC	10½	11¼
CapinAir	2⅝	3
CareCp	6½	8
CnVtPS	16	16⅝
ChmLea	26¼	27¼
ChesUtl	9¾	10½
CircleF	4⅞	5⅜
CitzUtA	36	36¾
CitzUtB	29¾	30½
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCp	8⅝	9⅛
CoLuVent	1⅛	2¼
ComCIH	22¾	23¼
CmlShr	21½	23½
CmwTel	36½	38½
ConnGn	35⅞	36⅝
ConPap	58¼	59¼
Crawfd	16	17
CrosTre	16¼	16⅞
CutlrFed	¾	1½
Cyclitron	14½	16
DanlyM	21¼	22¼
DiaDes	11⅛	11½
DaytMal	21	23
DeklbAg	25½	26¼
DeLuxC	30¼	31
DelCanT	12	13
DelintB	18⅛	20¼
DeweyEl	1⅞	2⅜
DiaCrys	23	24
DixnCru	26	27½
Docutel	5⅝	5¾
DollrGn	9¾	10¼
Donldsn	22¾	23¾
DorchGs	12⅛	12⅞
DavIDB	17½	18¼
DunkinD	13⅛	13⅜
Durlron	15¾	16¾
Eberline	10½	11½
EconLab	22¼	22¾
ElPasEl	10⅞	11¼
ElderBe	8¾	9½
EleNucl	4⅞	5⅜
ElModul	4⅛	5½
EnrDev	14½	15¼
Entwistl	3¼	4½
EqtOil	21¼	22¼
EthanAl	29	29¾
Fabri	⅞	1⅛
FidUnLf	27¾	28¼
FtBkSys	36½	37¼
FtBostn	16¼	17½
FtEmpS	9½	10
FtWnFin	4⅞	5⅛
Flickgr	13⅝	14⅛
FloatPnt	13¼	14¼
FlaWatU	⅜	⅝
ForestO	17½	18
Formigli	3¼	4
FrankCp	8½	9
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndlce	22¼	22¾
GnRlEst	7½	9
GnReins	176	180
GovEFn	11¾	12½
GreenM	12⅝	13⅛
GreyAdv	34	37
GiftInst	15	16½
Gyrodyn	5⅝	6¼
Hardwk	10¾	11½
HrpRow	14	14½
HarpGp	22¾	23¼
HartfNt	15⅞	16⅜
HenrdF	19½	20¼
Holobm	2⅝	2⅞
Hoover	10½	11
HorizRs	1⅛	1⅜
HyattInt	13½	15½
IndNucl	4⅝	4⅞
Infroind	3½	4
IntelCp	59	60½
IntrcEnr	5½	6½
IntmtGs	14⅝	14⅞
InBkWsh	9⅛	9½
IwaSoUt	25⅝	25⅞
JamWPr	9¼	10
Jamsby	15½	16¼
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	18½	19¼
KaisSt pf	18	18¼
Kaivar	2	2⅜
Kaman	18	18¾
KmpAm	13⅛	13⅜
KateGre	¼	¾
Kaysam	3	3⅜
KellySv	29	30½
Keuffel	11¼	12¼
Kimball	17¼	17¾
Kinglnt	12½	13½
KnapeV	14½	15½
Kratos	11¾	12¼
Lancein	19¾	20½
LandRes	2⅝	3⅛
LoneCo	20¼	21¼
LidStar	7⅜	8½
LinBcst	38½	39¼
Lopetrn	12½	13½
MadsGE	16¼	16¾
MagellPet	1½	1⅝
MaiorRt	1 1-16	1 5-16
Mallkrt	27¼	28¼
MgtAsst	20¼	20¾
MauiLP	30	31½
McCorm	14	14½
McQuay	10¾	11½
MidsxW	19¼	20¼
MdldCap	6⅝	7⅛
MidlRes	2 1-16	2 5-16
MidlBks	26¼	27¼
Millipr	30¼	31
MissVIG	19	20
MonfCol	7⅝	8
MoorePd	16½	17½
MorgRes	2⅝	3
Mostek	19½	20
MotchM	13	14½
MotClub	6⅝	7¼
Mueller	21¾	22¾
NarcCo	23	24½
NatGOil	16¼	17¼
NwldRE	13½	14¼
NJNGas	15⅝	16⅜
NielsnA	21½	22
NielsnB	21½	22
NoCarGs	11⅝	12
NoEOl un	70	71
NwtNGs	10½	10⅞
NwstPS	16¾	17¼
Noxell	17	17½
OgllvyM	21¾	22½
OhFerro	9¾	10⅜
OtterTP	21½	22
PCAInt	8⅝	8⅞
PabstB	13	13½
PcGaR	21¾	22½
PauleyP	6⅝	7
PeerMf	8	8⅝
PenaEnt	17	17½
Petrolit	44¼	45¼
Pettibon	18	19
PierceSS	12	12¾
Pinkrtn	27	28
PionHiB	18⅝	19⅛
Plastine	1⅞	2⅜
Possis	3⅛	3⅝
Progra	1	1⅜
PbSvNC	10½	10⅝
PurtBen	19¼	20
PutDCap	8	8½
Qualinns	5	5⅜
RagenPr	6⅞	7⅜
Roychm	75	77
Raymnd	21½	22½
RecgEq	8	8⅝
RoadEx	26¼	27
RobbMy	31½	33½
Roselon	3¼	4⅛
Rouse	9	9¼
RusStov	15	15½
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2 13-16	3 1-16
ScrippH	50	53
SecPac	27¼	27⅝
SelsDelt	12¼	12¾
Svcmstr	30¼	31¼
Showmt	31	32
SolidStS	9½	10½
SColWtr	14¾	15½
SwGsCp	11	11¾
SwElSv	15⅝	16½
Standvn	26	26¾
StdRegs	24	25
StanHP	21¼	22¼
SterlSt	6	6½
StrowCl	28	29½
SuperEl	7⅛	7½
TIME DC	5¼	5⅝
Tampax	31⅞	32¼
TecumP	62½	64½
Tennant	29	31
Tiffany	37½	39½
Tiprary	9⅝	10⅛
TosccCp	7⅝	7⅞
TrnsOcO	18¾	19½
TricoPd	58	60
TritnOG	5⅛	5⅜
TysonFd	14½	15½
UnMcGil	10⅜	11⅜
USSurg	19	19½
USTrck	14⅛	14⅝
UVaBsh	22⅝	23¼
UpPenP	17	17¼
ValvGas	10¼	10⅞
VanDus	16¾	17½
VanceSn	5¼	6
Velcro	8¾	9⅛
VaNBsh	13½	14¼
WshEnr	14½	15
WebbRs	10¾	11½
Weldtrn	2	2¾
WelnMg	8¼	9
WellsGo	3	3¼
WinMig	3⅜	4⅛
WmorC	29½	30¼
WoodLot	29¼	30
WWEng	6 7-16	6 11-16
WrightW	5⅞	6¼
ZionUto	19½	20½

ADVERTISEMENT

BASS CHARRINGTON LIMITED
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 28th February, 1979, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. N° 11 of the CDR's Bass Charrington Limited, each repr. 50 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 8.57 (re final dividend year ended 30th September, 1978 4.3 p. per share.
Tax credit £1.0585 = Dfls. 4.23 per CDR.
Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY

Amsterdam, 9th February, 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 5th March, 1979, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. 12 of the CDR's Rothmans International Limited, each repr. 100 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 3.17 (re interim/dividend for the year ending 31-3-1979) -.8 p. per share.
Tax credit £.39408 = Dfls. 1.58 per CDR.
Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 12th February, 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

MITSUI & CO., LTD.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Semi-annual Report from April-September, 1978, of Mitsui & Co., Ltd., will be available in Amsterdam at:
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Bank Mees & Hope NV,
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, February 12th, 1979.

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 16

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
46½	28½	Nwtlnd wt			4	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅜
26⅝	24	NwtP pf2.36	9.3		160	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf 1e	10.	9	35	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
38¾	27½	NwStW 1.40	4.6	6	6	30¾	30½	30½	— ½
27¾	25	Norton 1.15	4.6	7	x11	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ½
21⅞	15½	NorSim .92b	5.9	6	189	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
36¼	25¼	Nucor .36	1.0	7	44	35	34½	34½	+ ⅜
		— O—O—O —							
25⅝	16⅛	OKC 1.20	4.7	10	124	25½	25	25⅛	+ ¼
22¾	14⅝	Oakind .40	1.8	21	x69	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
26⅝	14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	6.3		3158	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅝
13⅛	4⅛	OcciPet wt			905	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
42⅞	26¾	OccIP pf2.16	6.9		6	31½	29⅝	31½	+1¼
84⅝	48¼	OccIP pf3.60	5.7		72	63	61	63	+2½
82½	48¼	OccIP pf 4	6.5		6	62	60	62	+2
27	22	OccIP pf2.50	11.		9	22⅞	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
24	18⅛	OccIP pf2.12	11.		4	19⅝	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	19⅛	OccIP pf2.30	11.		7	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ½
35¼	22⅝	Ogden 1.80	6.3	5	7	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
19¼	14⅝	OhioEd 1.76	11.	14	1126	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
44½	37	OhEd pf3.90	10.		z20	38	38	38	—1
50	41	OhEd pf4.40	10.		z200	42¼	42	42	
51	43½	OhEd pf4.56	10.		z20	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
81¼	71¾	OhEd pf7.24	10.		z1550	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ½
93½	77	OhEd pf8.20	10.		z70	78½	78½	78½	— ⅜
97½	84	OhEd pf8.64	10.		z50	85	85	85	— ½
111	102	OhE pf10.76	10.		z20	103	103	103	
87½	75	OhP pf 8.04	11.		z160	75⅛	d74½	75⅛	
123	114	OhP pfF 14	12.		z10	116	116	116	+1
18⅞	16⅛	OklaGE 1.60	9.2	9	532	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
10¾	8⅝	OklGE pf.80	8.5		z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	18	OklaNG 1.60	7.1	6	38	22½	21½	22½	+1¼
25¼	13⅝	Olin .88	4.9	7	164	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	18⅞	Omark 1.12	3.8	5	7	29⅝	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Oneida .84	4.5	7	x24	19	18½	18¾	
11⅛	9½	Opelika .84	8.1	8	10	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
16¾	14⅛	OranRk 1.52	10.	7	13	15	14⅞	15	
10⅞	4⅝	Orange .20	3.0	4	33	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9¼	7⅜	OrionC .30	3.4	8	52	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
23½	15⅝	OutMar 1.40	8.1	5	14	17⅝	17½	17¼	
18½	13	OverhDr .70	4.4	6	25	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
26⅛	16	OvrnTr 1.10	6.1	4	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
29	20⅜	OverSh .50b	2.3	5	x66	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.5	6	251	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
24¾	17⅛	OwenIll 1.26	6.4	5	323	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
76	60	Owill pf4.75	7.4		3	64	64	64	
12⅝	8	Oxfrdln .68	7.1	5	14	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
		— P—Q —							
19¼	15½	PHH Gp .64	3.9	9	53	16½	16	16¼	— ½
12⅛	8	PNBMJ .82e	8.3	8	11	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
31½	23⅛	PPG 1.84	6.8	6	129	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
21⅞	9½	PSA		7	20	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	11¼	PacAS 1.24	10.		34	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	21¼	PacGE 2.32	9.4	8	288	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅛	PacLtg 2	9.7	7	60	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
57⅛	33⅜	PacLm 2.20	5.0	13	17	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
21½	17¼	PNwTel 1.52	8.9	6	77	17⅛	d17	17⅛	— ¼
7-32	1-32	PNwTel rt			644	1-16	d1-64	1-64	—1-64
54⅝	30¼	PacPet 1.14	2.1	12	10	54¾	54⅛	54⅝	
23	19¼	PacPw 1.92	9.3	8	79	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
17	14	PacTT 1.40	9.6	8	85	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10	PacTin .80	5.0	6	42	u16½	15¾	15⅞	— ½
13⅝	6¼	PaineW .44	5.7	4	635	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
17	12¾	PalW pf1.30	9.5		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	6.8	5	39	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
8¾	3⅝	Pamida .12	2.7	11	55	4½	4⅜	4½	
10¾	4¾	PanAm		3	705	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
48	36½	PanEP 2.80	6.1	7	35	45⅝	45¼	45½	— ⅛
23⅛	14¾	Paprclt 1.14b	6.3	8	16	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
16¾	10⅝	Pargas 1.08	8.3	12	6	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
21⅝	18⅛	ParkDr .24	1.2	7	72	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	20¼	ParHan 1.10	4.2	8	x89	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ½
29⅝	17½	ParkPn .60b	2.2	9	8	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
14¼	7	PatPtl		27	46	12⅛	11⅞	12	
24½	15½	Pavlenw .50	2.7	9	9	18¼	18	18¼	
29⅝	20	Peabdy .28b	1.2	9	46	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	5½	Penga			58	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
19⅛	13⅝	PenCen			275	18½	17¾	18½	+ ½
6⅝	5	PenCn prB			62	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¾	PenDix			56	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
43½	29⅝	Penney 1.76	5.6	7	381	31¾	31⅛	31¼	
23	19	PaPL 1.92	9.3	7	155	20⅝	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
51¼	44	PaPL pf4.40	9.9		z130	45	44½	44½	— ½
52½	44	PaPL pf4.50	9.9		z110	45½	45¼	45½	+ ¾
95½	80	PaPL pf8.40	10.		z50	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ¾
107¼	99	PaPL pf9.24	9.0		z150	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
112	101	PaPL pf 11	10.		z10	106½	106½	106½	
127	112½	PaPL pf 13	11.		z20	115	115	115	+ ¼
92½	74½	PaPL pf 8	10.		z100	79	79	79	+ ¾
42½	31½	Penwlt 2.20	6.8	7	18	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ½
26½	20½	Penw pf1.60	7.8		1	20½	20½	20½	
34⅛	26⅝	Pennzol 2	6.0	9	276	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
14	7	PeopDr .24	2.2	7	x4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
37¾	31¼	PeopGs 2.88	8.6	7	82	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
33⅞	23¼	PepsiCo 1	4.1	10	523	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
31	17	PerkinE .52	1.8	13	173	29	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
17¾	8¾	Pertec		7	47	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
49⅞	32¼	Petrie 1.20a	3.3	11	25	37	36½	36½	+ ½
35⅞	27	Petrolan 1.04	3.1	8	26	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
25⅛	20⅜	PetRs 2.47e	12.		18	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19	PetRs pf1.75	8.9		22	20	19⅝	19¾	— ½
39	25½	Pfizer 1.20	3.9	11	2229	31½	30¾	31	+ ⅜
28⅞	17⅝	PhelpD .60	2.2	23	203	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ¼
19¼	15	PhilaEl 1.80	10.	11	231	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
48½	41½	PhilE pf4.40	10.		z320	43¼	42	43	—1¼
100⅝	85	PhilE pf8.75	10.		z100	86	86	86	—1
106½	91½	PhilE pf9.50	10.		z100	93	93	93	+ ½
28¾	17	PhilaSub .96	4.0	8	40	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
76¾	56	PhilMr 2.05	3.1	10	848	67⅝	66½	66⅞	+ ⅛
8½	3¾	Philind .28	6.1	5	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13¾	9⅝	Philind pf 1	9.8		4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
36⅞	27½	PhilPet 1.20	3.6	7	1267	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	2.2	5	46	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG 1.56a	9.2	8	12	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
10⅛	5	Pier 1 .28	2.0	7	71	u10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
47¾	33¼	Pilsbry 1.52	4.6	8	156	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
31½	24½	Pioner 1.92	6.3	8	137	30½	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
21¼	11¼	PionrEl		9	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
29	18⅝	PitneyB 1.20	4.8	7	90	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	19¾	PittFrg .80a	4.0	8	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
26	16	Pittstn 1.20	6.0	29	813	20¼	19⅞	20	— ¼
10⅝	3⅜	PlanRsc		8	93	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	10⅝	Planirn .12	.6	14	51	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
32¾	6⅛	Playboy .12	.7	21	94	17⅛	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
31½	16	Pneumo 1	4.3	10	41	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅞
13¾	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.5	10	329	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	23½	Polaroid 1	2.0	14	484	50¾	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅛
30½	14⅝	Pndrosa .30	1.7	6	169	17½	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
36	18½	PopeTal 1.16	4.4	5	18	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
22½	13	Portec .80b	4.9	8	43	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	16½	PortGE 1.70	9.6	9	95	17⅝	17½	17¾	
111½	99⅜	PoG pf11.50	11.		z30	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¾
28⅛	23⅝	PorG pf2.60	11.		14	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
39¼	23⅝	Potltch 1.16	3.7	7	46	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
15¾	13½	PotmEl 1.34	9.6	8	120	14⅛	13⅞	14	
52	44¼	PotEl pf4.50	9.6		z7350	47⅛	46¼	47	+ ¾
47	39	PotEl pf4.04	9.6		z100	42	42	42	— ¼
26¼	15½	Premier .64	2.6	10	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm		22	231	32¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅜
93	73⅝	ProctG 3	3.6	13	275	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞	+ ¼
16¼	8½	ProdRsh .50	4.0	8	x10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26¼	18⅝	Proler		38	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
18½	15⅞	PSvCol 1.60	9.6	10	48	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
84⅛	74	PSCol pf7.15	10.		z50	71	d71	71	—5¼
24¾	21⅞	PSCol pf2.10	9.5		43	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
29	24	PSInd 2.16	8.5	9	136	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
42¼	37	PSin pf 3.50	9.4		z20	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
109¼	101	PSin pf 9.44	9.1		z1000	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¾
103½	93	PSInd pf8.38	9.0		z2000	93	d92⅛	93	— ⅛
22½	18⅞	PSvNH 2.12	10.	6	49	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
29¾	25	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z300	26	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.76	9.0	7	29	19⅝	19½	19½	
24⅝	20	PSvEG 2.12	9.5	8	952	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ½
16½	14⅝	PSEG pf1.40	9.7		3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
48½	39½	PSEG pf4.08	9.9		z170	41½	41⅛	41⅛	
59½	52¼	PSEG pf5.05	9.3		z20	54¼	54¼	54¼	
25¼	21⅞	PSEG pf2.17	9.3		1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
78⅝	69	PSEG pf6.80	10.		z50	68	d68	68	—1
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43	9.7		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
123½	109	PSE pf12.25	11.		z50	113	112	112	—1
10⅝	5⅛	Publick			24	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
8⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.56	9.3	8	58	16½	16⅝	16¾	
48	24	Pullmn 1.60	4.9	6	9	32¾	32⅝	32¾	
20⅛	14⅝	Purex 1.16	7.4	7	21	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
26½	18¾	Purex pf1.35	6.8		2	20	20	20	— ½
6¼	2⅝	PurlmFo		6	177	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
30¼	19⅝	Purolir 1.28	5.0	8	4	25½	25½	25½	
27⅝	20⅛	QuakO 1.20	5.0	7	107	24⅛	23¾	24	— ⅛
19⅛	12¾	QuakStO .88	6.2	10	29	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
25	18¾	Quanex 1	4.2	8	96	24¾	24	24	— ¾
12½	4⅞	Questor .20	3.0	8	58	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
33⅞	23	RCA 1.40	5.3	7	238	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
74	58½	RCA pf 4	6.7		110	60	60	60	+ ⅛
17½	9¾	RTE .60	5.5	5	14	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
20	9	RLC .56	3.9	5	39	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
16¼	11	RalsPur .58	4.7	8	985	12⅛	12	12¼	+ ¼
17	4	Ramad .12e	1.2	29	453	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
20¾	15⅝	Ranco .76	4.9	7	x47	15⅞	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
16¾	6	RapAm .40e	2.5	3	41	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
58	29⅝	RapA pf 3	5.4		1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—1⅝
40¾	24½	Raybt 1.60b	5.1	6	18	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	14⅛	Raymndin 1	6.6	4	22	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
58¾	30¼	Raythn 1.60	3.7	9	422	43⅞	43⅛	43¼	+ ⅛
32¾	18⅝	ReadBat 1	4.6	7	157	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
21⅞	12¼	RltRaf 1.93	12.	8	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
7⅛	3½	Redman .03e	.6	4	72	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	7.5	7	16	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
29⅝	21⅞	ReevsB 1.80	6.3	4	5	28⅜	28½	28½	— ¼
16¼	10⅝	ReichCh .74	6.3	9	83	12	11½	11¾	
41	27⅝	ReinEl 1.50	4.9	8	227	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
114	77½	ReiEl pf 3	3.5		15	86	85¼	86	—6⅝
39⅝	25⅝	ReinGo 1.60b	4.3	4	55	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
59	40¼	ReiG pf2.20	3.9		9	56½	56½	56½	
27⅝	23⅞	ReiG pf 2.60	10.		396	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅝
28¾	25	Reiln pf2.68	10.		42	26½	26½	26½	
23½	11¾	RepCp .32e	1.7	4	54	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
30	20¾	RepFnS 1.50	5.6	4	25	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
3	1⅜	RepMtg			114	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
27¼	21¼	RepStl 1.80a	7.0	4	54	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅝	RepTex 1	4.6	7	11	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
16⅞	9	ResvOil .24	1.8	12	321	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
26⅞	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	7.5		19	23¼	23	23¼	
31½	17⅝	RevcoD .64	2.8	10	20	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
19⅛	10½	Revere		5	79	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
59	37⅝	Revlon 1.30	2.6	13	259	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅜
20⅛	11⅝	Rexham .60	3.1	9	20	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd .96	5.3	6	64	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ¼
65	53½	Reynln 3.80	6.7	7	185	56¾	56⅜	56½	— ⅛
75	58¼	Reyln pf2.25	3.6		1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
49½	48⅜	Reyln pf4.10	8.4		102	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜	— ¼
39¾	24½	ReyMll 1.80	5.0	6	232	36⅛	35⅜	35⅞	— ½
25¼	15¼	RichCo 1.10	6.4	4	11	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
31	19⅝	RchMer 1.06	4.6	9	128	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
22¼	15⅞	RiegelT 1.50	8.6	6	9	17⅜	17¼	17½	
35¼	20¾	RioGran .90	3.1	6	49	29½	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	12¾	RioGr pf .80	5.3		63	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
26	16⅞	RiteAid .42	2.2	7	80	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	6.8	6	31	19¼	19	19¼	
35	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.6	6	x8	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	Robins .40	4.5	8	85	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	16½	RochG 1.44b	8.5	7	61	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
20⅛	15½	RochTl 1.56	8.6	7	26	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
15¼	10⅛	Rockwr 1	8.3	5	13	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
38⅛	29⅞	Rockwl 2.40	6.5	6	61	37¼	37	37	— ¼
40¼	29⅛	RohmH 1.52	4.2	8	15	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ½
19⅞	7¼	Rohrind		6	72	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
23	14¾	Rollins .60	3.5	8	19	17	16⅞	17	
59⅞	25½	Rolm		30	74	57½	57	57	— ⅜
6¼	2½	Ronson			6	3¾	3¼	3⅜	
11⅞	10⅛	Roper .90	8.6	4	20	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
21½	13	Rorer .76	5.0	11	194	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
23	15	Rosarlo .50a	2.4	13	136	21½	20	21⅛	+1⅛
27¼	12¼	Rowan .10	.4	12	940	23	22¼	22½	+ ¼
20⅞	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.4	8	16	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
65½	55⅝	RoylD 4.85e	7.7	6	122	63⅛	62⅞	63	
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm .76	3.2	10	15	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ½
13⅝	9⅝	RussTog .88	8.7	8	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅞	RyanH 1	6.1	7	44	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
30⅜	13⅛	RyderS .80	3.6	6	183	22⅞	22¼	22½	
		— S—S—S —							
10¼	5⅝	SCA .35t	4.2	13	146	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23½	15⅛	SCM 1.10	6.0	4	47	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	6¼	SPSTec .50	3.1	7	14	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
36⅞	22½	Sabine .56	1.6	23	x22	34¼	34	34	+ ¼
13	6¾	Safgdln .32	3.2	10	63	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
46	35⅝	Safewy 2.60	6.2	8	209	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
16¾	9½	SagaCp .44	4.3	5	48	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn 1.30	4.6	14	43	28¾	28	28⅛	— ½
14	12⅛	StJoLP 1.26	9.8	7	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
43⅝	34⅝	StLSoF 2.50	6.6	5	7	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
12½	10	SPaul 1e	9.0		12	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	25½	StRegP 1.80	6.0	8	385	30¼	29⅞	30	— ¼
8¾	5½	Salant .40	5.4	5	145	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
21¾	9⅛	Sambos .60	6.0	7	364	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
16⅞	14¼	SDieGE 1.44	9.4	8	90	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
16½	9	SJuanR 1.05t	6.8	21	307	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅛
23¼	12⅞	Sanders .40	2.4	8	28	17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
39½	29⅛	SFelnd 2.20	6.5	6	509	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
40½	22⅞	SFelnt .72	2.6	11	x206	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅜
19⅛	13	SgtWel .88	5.8	7	x49	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ¾
7½	4	SaulRE			166	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ½
8½	3¼	SavAStp		18	47	8	7¾	7¾	
15	6¾	SavOnD .36	3.9	7	13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅝	10⅛	SavElP 1	8.9	4	11	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	12¾	SavE A 1.34	9.7		2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
13⅝	11½	ScvE pf1.28	11.		12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
24¾	11⅛	Savin .50	3.7	3	94	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅞	Saxon		8	112	5⅛	5	5⅛	
6	2⅞	Schaefer			5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
38	26¼	SchrPlo 1.24	4.3	8	254	29⅛	29	29⅛	
16⅞	9¼	Schlitz .40	3.5	28	114	11½	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
101	64⅛	Schlmb 1.40	1.4	17	651	100¼	98½	100¼	+1⅝
21⅝	18	SCOA .80	4.1	8	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	3½	ScottLad .36r	7.4		66	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.6	6	36	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
21¾	15⅞	ScottF .64	3.6	7	79	18	17⅞	18	
19½	12⅛	ScottP .84	4.8	7	750	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Scottys .32	2.8	8	70	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.2	6	51	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder		16	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9	8½	Scud pf .81e	9.4		8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15¼	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46	11.		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
36⅞	16⅝	SeaCont .42	2.0	6	61	22⅛	21½	21½	—1
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	8.2	6	111	27¼	26½	26¾	— ¼
15½	6¾	SeabWA .40b	3.1	5	120	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
31½	23	Seafst .96	3.9	7	36	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅛	Seagrm 1.12	3.7	12	652	30¼	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜
17½	9⅞	Seagrv .17e	1.1	8	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
29¼	14⅝	SealPw 1.10	5.2	6	10	21⅛	21	21¼	
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	4.3		392	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅞	Sears 1.12a	5.5	8	1509	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
14¾	7¼	Seatrain		6	187	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
48½	25½	Sedco .64	2.4	8	77	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅝	SeigLt 1.20b	9.4	6	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt .28	3.6	5	10	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅜	Shakspr .48	5.5	6	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
28⅝	11⅛	Shaklee .74	5.0	6	19	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
34½	17	Shapell .15	.6	3	10	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
17½	5¼	ShearH .40	4.0	3	83	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	28½	ShellOil 2	6.2	6	564	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	+1⅛
50¾	37¾	ShellT 1.33e	2.6	10	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.7	4	103	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
21¾	14¾	ShelG pf1.35	8.1		9	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
31⅝	19⅝	Shrwin			54	22½	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
58	44	Shrw pf 4.40	9.0		z150	49⅛	49	49	
14½	12½	SierPac 1.22	9.0	7	16	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅛	Signal .80	3.5	6	798	23½	23	23	— ⅜
38⅝	28⅝	Signode 1.48	4.6	7	5	32½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
21⅛	8⅝	SimPrec .24	1.5	13	108	16¼	16	16¼	
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat .56	5.3	11	533	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
24⅝	13⅛	Singer .80	5.8	4	95	14	13¾	13⅞	
40¼	30¼	Singr pf3.50	11.		3	32¾	32⅝	32¾	
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs .80	3.0	8	10	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
29½	11¾	Skil Cp .40e	1.4	11	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
17⅛	9⅛	Skyline .48	4.6	7	61	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
24⅞	14⅝	SmithA 1.40	7.9	3	19	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
50½	30½	SmithInt .92	2.0	9	85	47	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅜
102½	46⅝	Smtkln 2.40	2.7	17	318	90¼	88⅝	90	+ ⅜
22	14½	SmithTr .80	5.0	4	1	16	16	16	
26¼	16½	Smucker 1	5.4	7	3	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ¼
44⅞	27⅝	SnapOn 1.28	3.2	13	5	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
9¼	7	SonyCp .10e	1.3	13	189	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
21½	19½	SooLin n		7	34	20⅞	20	20¼	+ ½
6½	2⅝	SoAtlTr			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19	16	SCrEG 1.68	9.6	8	51	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
20¼	17	SoJerIn 1.68	9.0	8	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	24⅜	Soutdwn .60	1.5	7	68	41¼	40½	41¼	+ ¾
15⅝	10¼	SoetBk .60	4.9	6	102	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS 1.17t	15.	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27	22⅞	SoCalE 2.48	9.1	8	450	u27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
17⅛	13¼	SouthCo 1.54	11.	10	851	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	16⅞	SoInGE 1.52	8.4	6	21	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
38⅜	28⅝	SoNRes 1.25	3.5	7	143	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅞
39½	34⅝	SNETel 3.20	8.6	6	9	37⅛	37¼	37¼	— ¼
34⅜	25	SouPac 2.40	8.3	7	139	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
57¼	44⅛	SouRy 3.20	6.4	6	139	50⅛	50¼	50¼	
56	43	SoRy pf 3	6.1		4	49	49	49	— ½
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	8.1	6	17	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	22⅛	Soutind .72b	2.7	9	82	26⅝	26½	26½	
55½	38⅝	SouRoyl 1	1.8	15	537	55½	54½	54¾	+1½
30½	15⅜	SwtAir .28	1.1	5	115	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	23⅝	SwtBsh 1.24	5.0	7	2	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
17	8⅛	SwtFore .30	1.9	5	393	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¾
32½	20	SwtFl pf1.50	4.9		35	30⅝	29¾	30⅝	+1⅛
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS 1.28	9.1	9	181	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
17⅜	12½	SpartF .40	2.5	7	8	16	16	16	
15½	8⅞	Sparton .60	4.9	12	17	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh		17	65	25⅞	25⅛	25⅜	+ ¼
23½	14⅛	SperryH 1	6.3	6	18	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
49⅝	32⅝	SprryR 1.32	2.8	8	593	47⅜	47	47⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	12⅛	SprngsM 1.05	6.5	9	39	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
27	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.5	8	13	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
37⅝	22	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	995	33¾	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
13⅝	11¼	StaRite .70	5.8	6	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23	16½	Staley 1	4.9	16	x82	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅜
29⅝	22½	StBrnd 1.36	5.5	9	59	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
35	19⅝	StBPnt .56	2.9	9	370	20	d19½	19½	— ⅛
20½	14⅛	StdMotA .64	3.9	8	7	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
48⅞	36⅜	StOIlCl 2.80	6.1	7	517	45¾	45	45⅝	
58½	44	StOInd 3	5.5	7	409	55⅝	54½	54¾	
48	28⅞	StOIlOh 1.60	1.8	12	1028	u48¼	47⅞	48¼	+1¼
12¼	6⅛	StPacCp .50b	6.3	4	25	8⅛	8	8	
17⅜	12⅝	Standex .65	4.1	7	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
29	22½	StanW 1.08	4.2	8	31	26¼	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
29⅝	22¾	Starret 1.32	4.6	6	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
5⅜	3¼	StMulInv		22	35	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
12⅝	9⅛	StaMSe 1.05	9.7		7	11	10⅞	10⅞	
49¼	35¼	StaufCh 2	5.0	7	177	40⅝	40	40¼	— ¼
13	8½	SterchI .56a	5.9	5	x9	9½	9½	9½	
8	6¼	SterIBcp .66	9.3	4	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
19¼	12⅛	SterIDg .77	5.0	10	710	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	— ¼
4⅞	3	SterPre .12b	3.7	10	20	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .50	2.0	11	76	25⅛	24⅞	25	
18⅞	13⅛	StevenJ 1.20b	8.6	7	48	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
38⅝	27½	StewWa 2.10	7.0	6	123	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
31½	17¾	StokVC 1.32	4.6	9	18	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
13	10⅝	StokVC pf 1	8.2		z190	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
54¼	42⅛	StoneW 2.75r	6.0	8	102	46	45⅛	46	+ ⅜
26⅞	10⅝	StonCon .60	2.2	21	x285	u28	25⅝	27¾	+2⅜
20⅛	13⅝	StopShp 1.10	6.8	4	12	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec		15	473	33⅞	33	33⅛	— ⅜
35⅞	22⅝	StorerB 1.30	3.9	8	88	33¼	33	33⅛	+ ⅜
17⅜	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.7	6	21	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
37⅜	27⅝	StuWor 1.25	4.2	5	13	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
5	2¾	SuavShd .20	5.7	12	35	3½	3⅜	3½	
23¼	16½	SubPrG 1.32	6.3	7	22	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
32	20	SunChm .60	2.3	5	3	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
27¼	19	SunEl .60	2.5	14	37	24⅛	24	24	
47⅝	35⅛	SunCo 2.80	6.3	7	211	44¾	44⅛	44½	
48⅞	36½	SunC pf 2.25	4.9		29	45⅞	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅞	Sunbm 1.40	7.0	6	461	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
24⅞	19	Sundstr .80	3.6	7	259	22⅞	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
69¾	50	Sunds pf3.50	6.3		5	55¼	55¼	55¼	—1
14	9	SunsM .20e	1.5	26	326	u14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+1⅛
20¼	15⅞	SuprVal .54	3.2	9	65	17	17	17	
337	241	SuprOil 2.80	.8	37	72	u339	332	339	+4½
16⅛	9⅛	SupmkG .42	3.4	5	12	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	5	Supscp			6	7	7	7	— ⅛
11⅞	7¼	SutroM .90e	9.0	10	22	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
29⅞	15⅛	Swank 1.40a	6.3	7	36	22⅛	22	22¼	— ⅛
21¼	14½	Sybron .96	4.9	8	78	19½	19	19½	+ ½
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40	7.1		1	34	34	34	+ ¾
16	7⅝	Systron .10	1.0	8	15	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
20¾	10⅝	TRE .84	5.6	12	48	15⅛	14⅞	15	
42⅝	29⅝	TRW 1.80	5.1	7	293	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
92¾	68¼	TRW pf 4.40	5.6		3	78¾	78	78	+ ⅛
81	63½	TRW pr4.50	6.6		11	68½	67½	68½	+1
25¼	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.8	7	42	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	
5	1⅝	Talcott			52	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	Talley 1	9.0	7	18	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf 1	8.6		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅞	16⅛	TampE 1.32	7.5	7	41	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	19¾	Tandy		8	729	25	24⅝	24¾	— ½
30⅞	12⅞	Tandycft		11	103	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
13⅛	7¼	Tappan .28	2.6	10	81	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
15⅞	8¼	Techncr .40	3.3		182	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	Tchncolr .60	6.7	8	32	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
14⅞	7⅝	Technicn		10	236	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
54	32⅝	Tektrnx .64	1.2	15	188	53	51⅞	53	+2
10⅝	6	Telecor		7	52	10	9⅞	9⅞	
126⅝	68¼	Teledn 9.14t	8.0	6	372	115⅛	113¼	114⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	8¼	Teleprmt		19	374	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	3	Telex		10	313	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
34½	28¾	Tennco 2.20	7.3	7	1109	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
128½	104½	Tennc pf5.50	5.0		6	111	109½	109½	
12⅝	6¾	Tesoro		6	331	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	9.3		46	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅛	Texaco 2	8.1	8	1195	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
41¾	35	TexCm 1.40	3.7	8	21	38	37¾	37⅝	— ¼
47	32	TexEst 2.30	5.9	7	36	39½	39	39¼	— ⅛
30¼	26¼	TxET pf2.87	10.		4	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
48⅝	34⅝	TexGT 2.64	7.0	7	x312	38¼	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
21	16	Texind .60	3.0	5	25	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
92½	61⅛	Texinst 2	2.5	13	122	81⅜	80½	80½	— ⅞
11⅛	5⅝	Texint		19	361	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
36½	24⅝	TexOGs .36b	1.0	9	305	35¼	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.52	7.7	8	538	20	19⅞	19⅞	
24⅝	15⅛	Texsglf 1.20	5.1	18	453	23⅜	23½	23⅝	
44⅝	35¼	Texglf pf 3	7.2		13	42	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
13½	2¾	Texfi Ind		9	47	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
35	22⅛	Textron 1.80	7.0	6	167	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
38⅛	27	Textr pf2.08	7.2		4	29	29	29	+ ½
39⅛	24	Thiokol 1.30	4.2	7	47	31¼	31	31¼	
48¼	33⅝	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	13	6	41¾	40¾	41¼	+ ⅜
14¾	8¼	Thomin .52b	5.4	5	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW 1.50	6.7	5	179	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅜
16	7⅜	Thrifty .52	3.6	12	99	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
34½	17¾	Ticor 1.28	3.8	8	883	u34⅜	32¾	33⅞	— ½
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr .80	3.9	8	58	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ½
34⅝	15⅝	Tigerlnt .60	2.6	6	749	23	22½	22⅞	+ ½
50¾	33¾	Timeln 1.50	3.8	7	346	40½	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
38½	27¾	Timl pfA1.57	5.3		5	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+1⅛
32⅞	28	Timl pfB1.57	5.3		170	30	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅜
35¾	22⅛	TimesM 1.20	3.9	7	x17	30⅝	30½	30¼	+ ⅛
56¼	41	Timkn 3	5.7	7	11	53	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
9	5	TobinP			2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34½	12¾	ToddSh		7	26	26	25½	25½	+ ⅛
18½	12¾	Tokheim .60	3.4	9	150	18½	17½	17⅝	
25½	20⅜	TolEdis 2.20	9.9	8	62	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	TonkaCp .48	4.7		8	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
14⅛	8¼	TootRol .40b	3.6	7	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
23½	17⅞	ToroCo .60	2.6	11	34	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅞
26⅛	14⅝	Tracor .40	2.0	7	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	19	Trane		7	993	19⅛	d18	18¼	—1½
38¼	27¾	TranUn 2.12	7.1	6	74	30	29⅞	30	
30⅛	12	TWC		3	261	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
23½	17⅛	TWC pf 2	11.		6	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf 1.90	12.		18	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅞	Transm 1	6.1	5	265	16¾	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
23¼	19½	Traninc 2	9.6		6	21	20¾	20⅞	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25¼	16⅝	Transco 1.10	4.5	9	354	24½	24	24⅛	
12⅝	7½	Transcn .60	5.2	7	31	11½	11½	11½	
27⅞	23½	TrGP pf2.50	10.		19	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	TrnsOh .40b	2.6	4	17	15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
29⅞	20½	Tranwy 1.60	7.8	5	29	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	27⅜	Travlrs 2.08	5.9	4	420	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
20⅝	16¾	TriCon 2.07e	12.		109	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
31⅛	27⅝	TriCn pf2.50	8.9		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
3⅞	1⅜	TriSoM		7	55	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
13½	7⅞	Trlaind .10r	1.1		11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24¾	14⅛	TriaPc .72	4.4	6	15	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Trico .16	2.1	7	34	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
25	15⅝	Trintyln 1	5.0	6	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
17¼	14⅝	TucsnG 1.42	8.8	8	54	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	21⅝	TCFox 1.20a	3.4	5	34	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅜
24½	15⅞	TwinDs 1	4.9	7	10	20½	20¼	20¼	
23¾	13½	TycoLab .80	4.4	3	76	18½	18	18⅛	— ¼
19¼	13⅝	TylerCp .45	2.7	8	57	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
40½	17	Tymshr		18	925	38⅝	37⅜	37½	—1⅛
		— U—U—U —							
45¾	19⅝	UAL .80	3.2	2	1528	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
23¼	16⅝	UGI 1.56	8.6	6	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
30½	25⅞	UGI pf 2.75	9.8		z100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
22⅞	14	UMC 1.20	8.2	6	21	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
3	1⅛	UMET Tr			57	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ¼
34¼	16	UNCRes .40	1.9	6	113	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	— ¼
32⅞	17	UVInd 1	3.1	7	600	32¾	32¼	32⅝	
89	60¼	UVIn pf5.50	6.2		4	u89⅝	89	89	
46¼	35⅞	UnilLt 1.09e	2.6	7	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	49⅞	UniNV 3.93e	6.4	6	185	61¾	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
30	12⅞	UnBncp .92	3.3	11	80	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
51⅞	36½	UCamp 2.40	5.0	9	88	48½	48	48	— ¼
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb 2.80	7.8	6	469	36⅜	35¾	36	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅝	UnCmrce .20	2.3	11	48	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
7	3⅝	UnionCp .24t	4.8	6	19	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
15¾	13¼	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	83	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13	10.		1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
28⅝	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	46⅛	UnOCal 2.40	4.0	7	277	60⅛	59¾	59¾	— ⅜
60¼	40⅝	UPacC 2.30	4.1	10	256	56¼	55⅝	56¼	+ ½
8½	5	Uniroyal			115	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
85	42	Unirval pf 8	13.		z520	61	60½	60⅞	+ ⅛
15½	6¾	UnBrnd .15e	1.6	5	17	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	11¼	UBrd pf1.20	10.		20	11⅝	11½	11½	
38⅝	29⅞	UEnRs 2.08	5.6	5	57	37⅛	36⅞	37¼	— ⅛
26½	13⅝	UFinCal 1.13	5.0	5	115	22½	22⅛	22½	
23½	13⅝	UnGrty .12	.6	7	54	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	— ¼
28⅛	22½	Ullium 2.56	11.	8	8	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
24⅝	19	Ullu pf2.20	10.		z100	21	21	21	+ ½
19⅛	8⅝	Unitinn .22	2.0	5	24	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.9	5	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅜	1⅜	UnPkMn			13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
22¼	14¼	UnRefq .72	3.5	5	13	20¾	20⅝	20½	+ ⅜
16¾	14⅝	USFaS 1.58e	10.		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
37¼	29	USFld 2	6.3	4	498	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ¼
33⅞	21	USGyps 2	6.8	5	116	29⅝	29⅝	29½	
30⅞	22½	USGy pf1.80	6.7		13	26¾	26¾	26¾	
13⅛	6¼	USHom .52	5.4	4	176	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
10	6⅝	USInd .64	7.6	5	85	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
20½	12⅝	USLeasg .52	3.5	5	61	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ½
7	4⅝	US Rty			21	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	19¾	USShoe 1.32	6.3	5	14	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	6.7	8	302	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
37	27	USTobc 1.84	5.4	11	18	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
52½	33½	UnTech 2.20	6.0	7	x561	36⅞	36¼	36¾	+ ⅜
140½	101	UTch pf7.32	7.2		x2	101	101	101	+1⅞
70¼	49¼	UTch pf3.87	7.5		x14	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ½
20	17⅝	UniTel 1.44	7.3	7	404	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	10⅝	Unitrod .25	1.1	12	289	u22¾	21¾	22¼	+1
9⅝	6⅝	Univar .56	7.9	7	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22	18	UnivFd .96	4.9	8	25	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
24	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	6.3	7	40	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
56	32⅛	Upjohn 1.52	3.3	11	59	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅛
25	16	USLIFE .64	2.9	7	65	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	9¼	UslifeF .96a	9.6		5	10	10	10	— ¼
19⅝	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.0	10	74	19½	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
32⅝	27½	UtPL pf2.80	9.7		9	29	29	29	
		— V—V—V —							
21⅝	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.4	6	70	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ¼
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp .60	3.3	7	7	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
9¾	4¾	Valleyln .40	6.7	19	53	6	5⅞	6	
16⅛	10½	VanDrn .92	6.9	5	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
21¾	11¾	Varian .40	2.4	61	164	16¾	16⅛	16½	
15	7½	Varo .32	3.6	4	56	9	8⅞	8⅞	
20¼	16⅛	Veeco		8	16	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo			7	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
3⅞	1⅝	Venice			6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
14¾	11¾	VestSe 1.36e	11.		14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	17¼	Viacom .25	.9	14	70	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
15¾	13⅛	VaEPw 1.32	9.3	8	420	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
86⅞	74	VaEP pf7.72	9.9		z1000	78	78	78	+2⅝
99¾	90	VaEP pf8.60	9.1		z20	95	95	95	+ ¼
30⅞	27	VaEP pf2.90	10.		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
86⅞	75½	VaE pfJ7.72	10.		z100	77½	77	77	— ½
16	7¼	Vornado		57	62	12⅛	11⅞	12	
16	8¼	Vulclnc .68	5.4	5	13	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ½
37¼	23¼	VulcnM 1.60	5.2	7	x10	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —							
37½	17½	WUI .60	1.8	12	62	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
22½	10	Wabash .50	3.3	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
21	15½	Wachov .76	4.7	7	34	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
7	3½	WachRty			8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅝	17¼	WalMrt .22	.9	13	11	23⅞	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
30½	17¼	Walgrn 1.40	5.3	7	52	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
38	27¼	WlkrA 1.60a	4.6	7	16	35	34⅞	34⅞	
33⅝	18⅛	WallBus .84	3.5	8	7	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	WalMu 1.20b	5.6	4	19	21½	21¼	21¼	
35½	26⅛	WaltJm 1.60	5.9	5	389	27	26⅝	27	+ ½
12⅝	10	WaltJ pf 1	9.8		z50	10¼	10¼	10¼	
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	5.7		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd		9	227	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Warnaco		6	90	10	9¾	9⅞	
32⅝	21¼	WarnS 1.60	6.6	7	132	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
57½	31	WrnCom 1	2.2	7	81	45¾	45	45	— ½
113	63	WrnC pf1.25	1.4		1	90	90	90	— ¼
32½	22⅝	WarnrL 1.20	5.0	9	394	24	23¾	24	
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.28	9.3	10	6	24⅛	24⅛	24½	
31⅝	19¾	WshNat 1.20	4.9	6	8	24⅛	24	24¼	+ ⅜
37⅝	20¼	WashStl 1.40	3.8	10	96	36⅞	36¼	36¾	— ⅜
24⅜	20⅝	WshWl 2.08	9.2	7	42	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
31⅝	19	WasteM .50	1.7	12	56	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
26¼	15	WatkinJ .40	2.2	13	19	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	WayGos .48	8.5	8	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19	16	WayG pf1.60	9.9		9	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	WeanUn .20	3.6	5	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
38	10⅞	WebbD .20e	1.1	11	214	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅜
33¼	24⅝	WellsF 1.40	5.2	5	65	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
15	10¼	WelFM 1.20e	9.9	8	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
52½	45	WtPP pf4.50	9.5		z10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
40	31½	WtPtPe 2.80	8.5	5	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
11⅛	8¾	WstctT .80	7.7	9	24	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	WnAlrL .40	4.9	3	308	8⅝	8	8⅛	
37	23¼	WAir pf 2	8.2		13	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
30⅛	23	WnBnc 1.36	5.6	6	380	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	20⅛	WnCoNA .40	1.6	9	105	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	— ⅛
40⅜	21½	WPacin 1	2.5		35	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅜
25¼	15	WnPubl .88	3.5	14	139	u25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
22	14½	WUnion 1.40	7.9	8	1054	18⅛	17⅜	17¾	+ ½
52	42	WnUn pf4.60	9.9		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
58	47	WnUn pf4.90	9.8		8	50	49½	50	+1¼
21¼	9¾	WUn dpf1.18	11.		21	10¾	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
25¾	21	WUTI pf2.56	11.		5	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
25	16	WestgEl .97	5.5	6	712	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
30¼	23¼	Wstvac 1.32	5.0	7	17	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
24¾	15¾	Weybrg 1.08	6.1	5	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
31¾	20¾	Weyerhr 1	3.5	9	372	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.7		5	42	41⅛	41⅞	— ½
41	27⅝	WheelF 1.20	3.8	9	221	31½	30⅞	31½	+ ½
44¾	32	WheelF pf 2	6.1		1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅜
16⅞	8¾	WheelPit		4	136	u18⅝	16¾	18¼	+1½
58¾	40½	WhelPit pf6	12.		z70	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
49½	32	WhelPit pf5	13.		z130	40⅛	40	40	+ ½
24¾	17½	Whirlpl 1.20	6.7	6	249	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
24⅞	16¾	WhitC 1.30	6.5	4	288	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
44	37	WhitC pfC 3	8.0		3	37½	37½	37½	
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt			76	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
18⅝	7⅝	Whittak .50	3.8	6	83	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
19½	11⅛	Wickes .92	6.0	5	76	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
12	6½	Wiebldt .44	5.0	9	14	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
23½	14	Williams 1	5.4	39	427	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
10	6	WilshrO .14	1.8	21	59	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
31¾	28½	WinDx 1.44	4.8	9	14	30⅛	30	30	
7⅛	3	Winnbgo		36	68	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
13⅝	9¾	WinterJ 1	10.	12	8	10	10	10	
29½	25	WisEP 2.24	8.6	7	131	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
106	97¼	WisE pf8.90	9.0		z10	99	99	99	— ½
23	19	WisGos 1.92	9.4	7	32	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	25⅛	WisG pf2.55	9.7		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
21⅞	18⅞	WiscPL 1.76	9.1	9	15	19½	19½	19¼	— ¼
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS 1.62	8.4	8	21	19⅛	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅛	Witco 1.20	5.5	6	43	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
17½	10	WittrR .80	6.9	5	41	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅞	4⅞	WolvrW .30	2.6	9	144	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
19⅜	12⅛	Wometc .60	3.8	8	x34	16	15½	15⅞	
31⅜	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.6	13	98	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
23	17⅛	Wolwth 1.40	6.9	5	646	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf2.20	7.5		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
12⅛	4⅝	WorldAir		48	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
77½	56¾	Wrigly 2.40a	3.7	8	11	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Wurlitzr .48	4.8	6	24	10⅛	10	10	
19⅛	10⅞	Wylaln .80	6.2	6	9	13	12⅞	12⅞	
11½	6	WyleLb .36	4.1	5	134	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7½	2	Wyly			85	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	
		— X—Y—Z —							
64	40½	Xerox 2.40	4.2	10	506	56⅞	56⅛	56½	— ⅛
50⅝	23	XTRA 1.04	3.3	3	51	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅜
17	16	XTRA wi			1	16	16	16	
24¼	10	Yates .20	1.1	6	55	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
21⅞	14¼	ZaleCp 1	6.3	7	11	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
18⅞	10¼	Zapata .30b	2.1	18	145	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅞	8½	ZayreCp		4	14	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
19⅜	11⅛	ZenithR 1	7.3	33	218	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
19½	12½	Zurnlnd .80	5.2	7	49	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

هكذا من الاصل

AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 16

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close

— A—A—A —
13⅝ 9⅝ AAR .38 3.6 7 2 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝
6⅝ 3½ AAV .29e 7.3 6 1 4 4 4
12 6⅝ APS .36 4.0 7 13 9 8⅞ 9 +¼
17¾ 7 AVC 5 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛—⅜
34⅞ 17 AVX .32 1.2 10 30 26¾ 26½ 26⅝+⅛
7⅝ 3¼ AZL 48 30 5¾ 5½ 5¾+⅜
5⅝ 4 AZL pf .48 9.1 3 5¼ 5¼ 5¼—⅛
17¼ 7⅝ AcmeU .30 2.6 13 5 11¾ 11¾ 11¾—⅛
5 2⅜ Action 3 3 3 3
14⅞ 6⅞ ActonCp .24b 2.6 7 15 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜—½
15¼ 6¾ AdamR .12 1.1 9 6 11⅛ 10¾ 11⅛+⅛
24⅞ 13¼ AdobeO .20 .9 20 61 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅛—⅞
2⅞ 1½ AegisCp 5 23 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞—⅛
7⅞ 2¼ Aeronca 12 6 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
7½ 5⅛ AffilCap .10e 1.7 6 24 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝—⅛
9⅝ 6½ AfterSix .32 4.6 5 1 7 7 7
8 3⅝ AlskAir .20r 2.9 3 26 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛—⅛
5⅜ 2⅜ AlbaW .10e 2.1 3 4 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞—⅛
8½ 5 Alcolac .18 3.1 6 2 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
8½ 2 AllegA wtO 98 4½ 3⅞ 4 +¼
1⅞ 1-16 AllegA wtN 141 3-16 1-16 ⅛+1-16
47½ 26¾ AllgA pf 3 9.0 3 33½ 32½ 33½+2
8¼ 1⅞ AlldArt 186 3⅛ 2⅞ 3
11⅜ 4⅛ AlmySt .20e 2.8 6 9 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛—⅛
2 ⅝ AltecCp 28 10 1⅛ 1 1⅛+⅛
19⅞ 12 AlterFd .50 2.9 7 60 18 16¾ 17 —¾
71½ 25⅝ Amdhl .40 1.0 14 932 40½ 39¼ 40⅛—⅛
15 3⅝ AmAgro 9 8 13⅞ 13⅜ 13⅜—⅛
10½ 5⅜ AmBilt .25 3.2 2 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞+⅛
40½ 14½ AmBrd wt 5 30¾ 30⅜ 30⅜—1⅜
11 7⅛ ABusPd .40 4.6 6 7 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
6¼ 13-16 AmCapCp 2 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+⅛
11⅜ 7 AGarPd .34 4.2 5 5 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
13⅝ 5¼ AIntPict 29 8⅜ 8¼ 8¼—⅛
3⅜ 2¼ AIsraell .09e 3.1 3 77 3⅛ 2⅞ 2⅞—⅛
10⅞ 6½ AMzeA .48 5.9 5 11 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛
46½ 29⅝ AmMfg 7 18 35⅝ 35¼ 35⅜+⅛
14½ 7⅝ AMdBld .40 3.7 11 13 10⅞ 10¾ 10¾—⅛
24¼ 8¼ AMotIn .30 2.6 7 10 11¾ 11⅜ 11⅜—⅛
30½ 22⅜ AmPetf 2.20 7.7 9 7 28⅞ 28⅝ 28⅝+⅛
12¾ 5⅜ AScIE .04e .7 47 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅛
18¾ 12¾ AmSeat .40 3.0 11 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼
15¼ 7⅝ AmTec .50a 5.6 4 32 9 8⅞ 8⅞—⅛
17¼ 7½ AngloC .18e 1.2 8 168 14¾ 14 14½+¼
13¾ 6¼ Anken .44 4.4 7 28 10 9¾ 10 +¼
7⅞ 6⅛ Anthony .40 5.5 5 89 7¼ 6⅞ 7¼+⅛
17½ 8½ ApIDta .16 1.3 10 11 12 11¾ 12 +¼
14⅞ 4⅞ ApldDev 21 73 9¼ 9 9¼+⅛
22⅜ 13½ AquilCo .39 1.8 12 32 22¼ 21⅞ 22⅛—⅛
10⅞ 7 Armin .12 1.4 6 41 8⅞ 8½ 8⅝+⅛
10 6 ArrowA .20 2.0 6 7 10 9⅞ 9⅞—⅛
13⅞ 7⅞ ArrowE .30r 1.9 5 48 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅝+⅛
14¼ 6⅝ Arundel 4 7 7¾ 7⅝ 7¾—⅛
20⅝ 8⅞ Asamer .30 1.9 12 16¼ 16 16⅛+¼
9¼ 6½ Astrex 7 3 7½ 7½ 7½
3¼ 1⅝ AtlsCM .05e 1.7 100 40 3 3 3
31⅞ 18¾ Augat .44 1.5 15 16 28⅞ 28¾ 28⅞+⅛
4⅛ 2 AutoTrn 3 2⅛ 2 2⅛+⅛
40¼ 28¾ AutoSw .80a 2.4 11 5 33½ 33¼ 33¼—⅜
8½ 4⅛ AVEMC .30 6.0 5 62 5¼ 5 5
25 16¾ Avondl 1.20 6.9 7 1 17½ 17½ 17½
19¼ 7⅞ Aydin 9 31 12¼ 12⅛ 12¼+¼

— B—B—B —
15½ 9 Badger .70 6.4 5 2 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞
4⅞ 2⅝ Baker .20e 4.8 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+⅛
34 18⅞ Baldor .28 1.1 12 31 24⅞ 24 24⅞
7½ 5¾ BaldwS .32a 4.8 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
4¼ 1¼ Bangor wt 10 2 2 2
11½ 7 Banistr .40 4.6 15 74 8⅞ 8⅝ 8¾—¼
5⅞ 2⅝ BarcoCa .12 2.3 25 8 5⅜ 5¼ 5¼—⅛
11 3¾ BarnesE 12 11 6⅝ 6⅝ 6½—⅛
13 6½ Barnwl .20 2.2 130 13 9⅛ 8⅞ 9⅛
23⅛ 7⅜ BarryR .20b 1.0 12 22 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛—⅝
9⅞ 4 BarthS 10 10 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
4¼ 1½ Barwick 36 2 2 2
20¾ 10¼ BnlSI B .40 2.2 6 4 18⅝ 18½ 18½
9⅜ 5 BergenB .10e 1.3 6 11 8 7¾ 7¾—¼
8½ 1¾ BernzO 7 2¾ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
3¾ 1¾ Berven 23 2½ 2½ 2½
9⅛ 3⅝ Beverly 11 113 7½ 7¼ 7½+⅛
13⅞ 8 BicPen .48 4.9 8 42 9⅞ 9½ 9⅞—⅛
2⅞ 1⅜ Bickford .05e 2.2 10 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼+⅛
9⅞ 8¼ BigVSp .24 2.6 6 8 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛—⅛
25½ 8⅞ Blount .48 2.5 6 13 19½ 19¼ 19½+½
5⅞ 3⅛ BodinAp 17 5 4⅞ 5 —⅛
22¼ 14⅞ BowVall .10 .5 26 502 21⅞ 20⅝ 21⅝+⅜
9 2⅝ Bowmar 35 23 3¾ 3⅝ 3½—⅛
24 11¼ Bowne .48b 2.6 7 1 18⅞ 18⅞ 18⅞
13¾ 5½ BradfdN .20 2.5 7 49 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛
5¼ 3⅛ Branch .20 5.7 7 6 3½ 3½ 3½
22⅛ 7 Braniff wt 33 10½ 9⅞ 9⅞—⅜
17 13 Brascan 1a 6.3 3 185 16 15¾ 16 +⅛
14⅞ 3⅝ BreezeCp 21 21 13⅝ 13 13 —¼
17⅞ 10⅝ BristBr .60 3.8 7 10 16 15⅝ 15⅞+⅛
6½ 1 BrownCo wt 793 5⅞ 4½ 4⅞—1⅛
35½ 20¼ BrnFA .96 2.9 11 3 33¾ 33½ 33⅝+⅛
36½ 20⅝ BrnFB .96 2.8 12 105 35 34½ 34⅝+⅛
5 4 BrnF pf .40 9.1 2 4⅜ 4¼ 4⅜
17 8⅞ Buell .50 3.8 5 8 13⅜ 13⅛ 13⅛—⅜
6 3⅛ Bulldex 4 4 3½ 3½ 3½
3¾ 1⅞ Burgess 6 2½ 2½ 2½
15⅜ 8⅞ Burnstn .60 5.9 8 17 10¼ 10¼ 10¼

— C—C—C —
21⅞ 10 CK Pet .16 1.2 36 63 13⅝ 12⅞ 13⅜+⅝
14⅞ 3⅞ CDI 5 23 8⅞ 7¾ 7¾—½
6½ 3⅛ CMI Cp .05e 1.1 8 56 4¾ 4⅝ 4¾
19¼ 10⅞ CRS .30 2.8 6 1 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞—⅛
7½ 2⅞ CagleA 5 3 7¼ 7¼ 7¼+⅛
22⅞ 13 Caldor .40 2.2 8 1 18⅛ 18 18⅛+⅛
13⅞ 2⅞ Calcomp 11 14 6½ 6⅜ 6½
6⅝ 2⅞ CalLife .10e 2.2 13 1 4½ 4½ 4½
24⅞ 19 CalLf pf2.50 12. 2 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝—¼
41¾ 23⅞ CalPIC 1.60a 5.0 5 6 32¼ 31⅞ 31⅞—⅛
22⅛ 9⅞ Camco .20 1.1 9 1 17¾ 17¾ 17¾—⅛
17¼ 17½ Camco wd 8 17¾ 17¾ 17¾
6¾ 3 CaChbA 30 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+⅛
11⅛ 6⅞ CdnHomO 21 65 10¾ 10½ 10⅝
8⅞ 4⅛ CdMarc .30 3.8 9 80 8¼ 7⅞ 8
19⅞ 10¾ CdnMerr 13 7 15 15 15 —⅛
22⅛ 13½ CdnOccl .58a 3.1 12 1 19 19 19
67¾ 46 CdnSupO 10 54 u68¼ 68 68⅛+⅜
6¾ 3⅝ CapitlFd .20 4.6 5 3 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅜+⅛
6⅛ 3 Caressa 11 19 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜
32⅝ 24⅝ Carnat 1.20a 4.7 8 731 25⅝ 25⅜ 25½
15⅝ 11⅝ CaroEn 1.20 7.7 6 3 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝
59¼ 53⅝ CaroPLpf 5 9.3 z180 54 53½ 53½
12 4¼ CarrolDv 10 5 6⅝ 6½ 6½—⅛
15½ 6⅝ Cavitrn 34 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼+⅛
3¾ 1⅝ CelluCft 5 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
6¾ 5½ CentSe .65 11. 7 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
22½ 18½ CenS pf1.25 6.6 z100 19 19 19 —½
6 3½ CentryF 6 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
22⅝ 11¾ CenvIII 1 6.3 5 6 15¾ 15¾ 15¾+⅛
4¼ 2⅛ CertifCp 7 16 4 4 4
2½ ⅝ Certron 85 1 1 1
6⅛ 3⅝ Cetec .08 1.7 11 11 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾
8¼ 6¼ ChadMI .60 8.6 7 2 7¼ 7 7
3⅞ 1¾ ChampHo 116 2 1⅞ 2
16 13⅛ ChartM 5 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼+⅛
9 6½ Chmpist .24 3.2 9 2 7½ 7½ 7½+⅛
30⅝ 20½ ChiRv 1.60a 5.3 14 97 30 30 30
27¼ 15⅝ ChietDev 1e 3.7 23 84 27⅝ 26⅞ 27 —⅛
11⅛ 6⅝ ChildWld 9 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+⅛
12⅝ 6¾ ChilInCp .28 3.7 5 7 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ CineFive 30 4½ 4⅜ 4½+⅛
18¾ 12 CircleK 1 6.7 8 18 15⅛ 15 15 —⅛
16⅛ 7 Citation .56 5.3 7 21 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+⅛
26⅛ 25 CitBkNJ 1.80 7.2 5 2 24⅞ d24⅞ 24⅞—⅛
12½ 10¼ CityGas .92 8.3 5 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ Clarmt .30e 3.4 x4 8⅞ 8¾ 8¾+¼
5½ 3⅞ ClarkC .15e 3.8 6 1 4 4 4 —⅛
11⅜ 5⅛ Clarostat 6 11 9⅛ 9 9 —¼
22 13½ Clausng 1.32 6.3 7 1 21 21 21
20 8¾ Clopay .32 3.4 5 28 9⅝ 9½ 9½
6½ 2⅝ Cohu .16e 4.7 10 2 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜—⅛
22⅝ 14 Colemn .80 5.3 6 202 15⅞ 15 15⅛—⅜
21¾ 9⅛ ColCmt 25 121 12¾ 12¼ 12¾+½
11¼ 6¾ Colwell .60 6.0 7 13 10¼ 10 10 —⅜
31¼ 20⅝ Cominc 2 6.5 9 9 31 30¾ 30¾+⅛
23¼ 15 ComAlf .40 2.1 7 11 18⅞ 18⅞ 18⅞
16¼ 13⅛ ComAl pf1.60 12. 9 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞+⅛
15½ 9⅛ ComMtl .60 4.1 5 4 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+⅛
35¼ 13⅞ Comdint 6 53 18¼ 17½ 17⅞—⅜
9⅝ 8¾ Compo .20 2.1 12 156 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜
2⅝ 1⅛ CompuD 8 17 1½ 1½ 1½
7⅞ 11-16 Compinv 51 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛—⅛
16⅞ 10⅝ Conchm .80 5.2 5 96 15⅝ 13¾ 15⅜+2¼
7⅜ 3⅝ ConcrdF 6 5 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛
18½ 8¾ Condec .30t 3.3 38 4 9⅛ 9 9⅛+⅛
10⅝ 5 ConnrHm 4 38 7½ 7¼ 7½+⅛
5½ 3½ Conroy .16 3.5 5 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
12¾ 5¼ ConsOG 26 70 9¼ 8⅞ 9¼+¼
11½ 8⅛ ConsRef .60 6.7 9 2 9 9 9
7⅞ 4 ContMtl 7 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅛
14¾ 5¼ Cookin .20e 3.4 3 8 5⅞ 5¾ 5⅞—⅛
29¾ 12¼ CookP .60 2.1 12 42 29 27¾ 29 +1¼
23½ 13 CoreLb .28 1.4 14 116 21 20⅝ 20⅝—½
15⅞ 12⅛ Corenco .80b 5.6 6 6 14¼ 14⅛ 14¼+⅜
31⅞ 13⅝ Cornilus .80 3.6 11 17 22¼ 22 22⅛—¼
11⅞ 3⅛ Coscolnc 12 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
¾ ⅛ Cousins wt 1 7-16 7-16 7-16+1-16
3¼ 1⅝ CrestFo 6 1 2 2 2 —⅛
14⅛ 9⅛ CrestOil .24a 2.0 15 23 12⅛ 11⅞ 12⅛+⅛
28¼ 14⅝ Crompt 1.40 5.7 4 x5 24¾ 24½ 24½—½
32½ 23⅛ CrossAT 1 4.2 9 87 24 23⅝ 24
30⅞ 20⅞ CwnCP .60a 2.1 6 37 28¾ 28½ 28½
5⅞ 3½ CrownC .20 5.0 6 39 4 3½ 4 +½
12⅝ 7 Crownin .28 3.5 4 2 8 8 8 —¼
17½ 9¼ CrutcR .36 2.5 14 52 14⅝ 13⅞ 14⅜—⅛
29½ 14⅜ CrystlO .40 2.7 27 56 22½ 21⅞ 22 +¾
29⅝ 16⅝ CubicCp .60 3.3 7 31 18⅛ 17¾ 18 —⅜
22½ 16¼ Curtice 1.10 6.0 5 9 18⅞ 18¼ 18¼—¼

— D—D—D —
3⅞ 2⅝ DWG .49t 17. 9 173 3 2¾ 2⅞—⅛
14¼ 6¾ Damson 26 39 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+⅛
25⅛ 13⅝ Datapd .30 1.6 9 54 19½ 19⅛ 19⅛—⅜
14⅝ 8⅜ DayMn .25e 2.1 19 48 12¼ 12 12 —¼
4⅛ 2½ Decoratr .24 8.3 8 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
20⅞ 13½ DelLabs .48 3.1 6 x27 15½ 15½ 15½
10⅝ 6 DelhiOil .05e .6 32 40 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛
9⅞ 6⅞ DellwdF .60 7.9 4 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—⅛
23 14½ DenTal .20 1.1 16 45 18 17⅞ 18
22½ 21⅛ Depsitr 1.40 6.3 6 2 22⅛ 22¼ 22¼—⅛
15⅞ 8⅝ DevCpA 4 14 13½ 13½ 13½
33 20⅝ DevonGp 3 z200 27⅝ 27¼ 27⅜—⅛
5⅜ 2⅝ Digicon 29 13 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅜
2¾ ¾ Diodes 19 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
36 10⅛ Documat 11 10 22⅜ 22¾ 22⅞—⅛
96¼ 48⅛ DomePt 9 570 u98⅛ 96⅜ 98⅛+2¼
22½ 12¼ Domtar 1.80a 8.4 5 55 21½ 21¼ 21⅜—¼
19½ 9 Downy .40 2.8 4 5 14½ 14¾ 14½
19⅜ 16⅞ DrexUt 1.56 8.4 x14 18¾ 18½ 18½—⅜
1⅞ 1 3-16 Dunlop .08r 6.4 5 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
18 13 DuplxPd .80 4.5 5 3 17¾ 17¾ 17¾—¼
13½ 8⅝ DurTst .40b 4.0 10 9 10 9⅞ 10
6⅛ 2¾ Dynlctn .07e 1.7 11 66 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛+⅛
21½ 12 Dyneer .72 3.6 7 2 20 20 20 —⅛

— E—E—E —
7 3⅝ EAC .21e 5.3 20 4 4 4
18 11¼ EarthRes 1 5.8 8 44 17⅜ 17 17⅛—⅛
21½ 10⅛ EDO .50 2.5 10 22 20⅛ 19¾ 19⅞+⅜
13⅝ 7⅝ Ehren .10a .9 9 16 11¾ 11 11¼+⅜
12⅝ 8½ ElcarCp .20 2.1 8 4 9½ 9½ 9½+¼
7¼ 3⅝ ElAudD 4 7 4⅛ 4 4⅛
24¼ 14⅝ Electrog 1 6.0 8 1 16¾ 16¾ 16¾+¼
15⅝ 8½ ElecEng .24 2.1 10 11 11⅛ 10⅞ 11⅛+⅛
34 23⅛ ElecAm 1.20 3.9 6 3 30⅞ 30⅝ 30⅝—¼
8¼ 6⅜ EmrRd 4 12 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
10½ 5⅝ EngvRs .24 3.6 8 66 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+⅜
17⅛ 11¼ EsqRd .52e 3.3 6 9 16⅛ 16 16 +¼
20⅛ 13 EvansAr .40 2.2 9 4 17⅞ 17¾ 17⅞—⅛
8⅞ 4½ Exective 14 1 7½ 7½ 7½
17 7 Exactn .40f 2.3 16 16 u17¼ 17 17⅛+¼

— F—F—F —
9½ 3⅝ FSF Ind .12 2.8 12 4¼ 3⅞ 4¼+⅜
15¼ 7⅝ FabInd .50 3.8 4 2 13 13 13 +¼
6¾ 1½ FairTex 4 13 5 4⅞ 5
3⅛ 1¼ FairfNob 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+⅛
16½ 7½ FamDir .32 2.6 8 2 12⅜ 12¼ 12¼—⅜
19¼ 14¾ FedRt 1.36 8.9 13 1 15¼ 15¼ 15¼
7⅞ 4⅝ FedRes 37 81 7 6⅞ 7 +⅛
28⅞ 18⅝ Felmnt .20 .8 18 9 26¼ 26 26
5⅛ 2 Fidelco 15 4⅛ 4 4⅛+¼
16 11 FinGen .40b 3.1 6 8 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅞+¼
24⅞ 13½ FtSLSh 1b 4.3 4 1 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
19⅝ 10 FischrP 1t 8.3 11 7 12 11⅞ 12
4½ 1⅝ Fishman 5 2 2 2 —⅛
11⅝ 3⅝ FlanEnt 7 18 4¼ 4⅜ 4⅜
41⅛ 18⅝ FlightSt .28 .8 17 8 35⅝ 35½ 35½
12 5½ FlaRck .21e 2.5 4 3 8⅝ 8½ 8½
17¼ 4⅝ FlowGen 12 12 14⅞ 14¼ 14⅝+⅜
16⅛ 10⅝ Flowers .42 3.7 7 26 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛—⅛
36⅜ 18½ FlukeJ .96t 2.8 13 72 34⅞ 34⅛ 34⅞+⅜
10 5⅞ Foodrm .50 7.5 4 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
31⅜ 26½ Foote pf2.20 7.4 4 29⅞ 29⅞ 29⅞+¼
73 56 FordCan 5a 8.7 120 z10 57½ 57½ 57½+¼
7⅞ 3 ForestLab 250 10 5 4⅞ 5
6½ 4¼ FrankinRt 16 5 6⅛ 6 6 —⅛
11¾ 5¾ Franks .32 3.0 7 189 10⅝ 9¾ 10½+¾
15⅞ 7¾ FriendFr 23 11⅛ 10⅜ 10⅞
12½ 9½ Friona .40 3.8 3 75 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝
19⅜ 8⅜ FrontA .20b 1.7 5 22 11½ 11⅜ 11½
9⅞ 2⅜ FrontA wt 7 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝—¼

— G—G—G —
6½ 1⅝ GIT 10 5 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
10⅛ 3¾ GRI .30 5.0 8 39 6 5⅞ 6
2⅝ 1¼ GTI 24 1¾ 1½ 1¾+¼
9⅝ 5⅛ Galaxy .06t 1.1 3 2 5½ 5½ 5½
16 6¾ Garan .81e 11. 4 x6 7½ 7½ 7½+⅛
4½ 2⅛ Garland 2 2⅞ 2 2⅞+⅛
28½ 8⅝ GatLiet .40b 1.9 7 2 20¾ 20¾ 20¾
4 2¼ Gaylrd .05e 1.8 4 5 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
3⅜ 9-16 Gaynor 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
5 2½ GnEmp .24a 6.6 5 4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
10⅞ 4¼ GenExp 356 6⅛ 5⅝ 6⅛+⅜
5⅞ 2¼ GnHous 3 18 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛—¼
8⅞ 3 Genge .10e 2.0 6 17 5⅛ 5 5
5⅜ 1½ Genisco 10 5 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛—⅛
8 4⅞ GenvDr .10r 2.2 5 10 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
19⅝ 13⅜ GerbSc .20 1.1 8 15 18½ 18¼ 18⅜+⅜
24⅞ 17½ GiantF 1.30 5.5 5 39 24 23 23⅝+1⅛
14⅞ 7⅞ GntYell .50e 4.9 8 25 10⅛ 10 10⅛
7¼ 4½ Glasrock 14 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
28¾ 18⅞ Glatflr 1.20 4.2 7 14 28¼ 27⅞ 28¼+¼
11⅞ 6 GlenGer .16 1.8 7 5 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝
30 12 Ginmr .72 3.2 7 13 22½ 22¼ 22¼—½
14 7¾ Globein .70 6.7 9 17 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅛—⅛
11⅞ 7⅛ Glosser .40 4.6 5 20 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+¼
3⅞ 1⅝ Glover 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
6½ 3⅜ Glbblatt 2 3½ 3½ 3½
19½ 7⅞ GoldnCvc 8 9⅝ 9 9⅝+⅜
44⅝ 5¾ GldNugt .08t .5 19 99 16 15⅝ 15⅞—¼
15⅝ 7 GoldWH .64 7.6 4 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—⅛
1⅛ ⅝ Goldfield 24 13-16 11-16 ¾+1-16
3⅛ 1⅜ GoodLS 3 2 2 2 2 +⅛
2⅝ ⅝ Gdrich wt 13 1 ⅞ ⅞—⅛
10¼ 7¼ GouldT .88 8.6 10 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼+¼
13¼ 6¼ GrahMf .30 4.2 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
18⅝ 8⅛ GrndCtl .50 4.3 6 18 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝+¼
19½ 8⅜ GranarA 11 42 12¼ 11½ 11¾+⅛
9⅞ 5⅞ GtAmInd 4 14 6⅞ 6¾ 6⅞+⅜
8¼ 4⅛ GtBasInP 28 64 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛—¼
26¼ 18¾ GtLkCh .24 1.0 14 191 24½ 24½ 24½—⅜
3¾ 1¾ Greenmn 9 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅝
7½ 5⅞ GREIT .40 5.6 11 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
15¾ 11½ GuardC .60b 5.0 9 1 12 12 12 +⅛
23⅞ 10½ Guilford .60 3.4 3 10 17⅞ 17⅜ 17⅞—⅜
34 23⅞ GifCon 1.40 4.1 9 23 u34¼ 34 34
11⅜ 5 Gulfstrm 8 7 7⅞ 7¾ 7⅞+⅛

— H—H—H —
15 9¼ HallsM .80 7.4 5 3 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞+¼
16¼ 10⅞ Hannird .80 6.0 5 1 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜—⅛
8 5¼ HanSaRf 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
31⅛ 21½ Harland 1 3.7 10 11 27 26¾ 27
5⅞ 1¼ Harvey 4 5 2¾ 2⅝ 2⅝
9⅝ 3¾ Hasbro .20 4.0 8 14 5 4⅝ 5 +¼
10¾ 8⅛ Hasting .60 6.1 6 1 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞—⅛
7½ 4 HawaiA 550 2 5½ 5½ 5½—¼
9⅝ 3½ HlthCh 9 7 4 4 4 —¼
6⅞ 2½ Heinick .10 2.4 8 36 4⅝ 4 4⅛
2¾ 1⅛ HelmMtg 24 1½ 1½ 1½
17⅞ 9⅜ Hess's .60b 4.8 6 7 12⅝ 12 12⅜+⅜
12⅞ 4⅝ HIGInc .03r .4 8 x1 8 8 8 —¼
14⅞ 4⅝ HiShear .20 1.7 8 21 11⅝ 11⅛ 11½—⅛
9⅛ 4⅜ Hiatrnic .20 3.4 9 x3 5⅞ 5¾ 5⅞
7⅞ 3⅜ Hofman .20 4.7 3 7 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼+⅛
41 26 HolnaA 2.20 6.1 21 2 36 36 36 +⅜
9¼ 5½ HollyCp 9 12 7 7 7
40¼ 33¼ HomeOA 1.30 3.3 9 85 40¼ 40 40
27¾ 21⅝ Hormel 1.48 5.7 6 1 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛
16 6⅝ HornHar 44 10¼ 9⅞ 10⅛+½
13¼ 8½ HospM .60 5.9 28 9 10¼ 10¼ 10¼
7⅞ 4¾ HousRon .40 6.8 4 8 5⅞ 5¾ 5⅞
6⅞ 3 HouseVl 10 24 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼
29⅝ 13½ HouOM .80 4.6 8 388 17¼ 16⅞ 17¼+¼
26 15¾ HouO pf1.69 8.3 27 20⅝ 20 20¼
12⅞ 6½ HowelC .40 3.6 10 5 11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛—⅛
31⅞ 22⅞ HubellB 1.44 5.5 8 36 26⅝ 25⅞ 26⅛+¼
27 24½ Hubbl pf2.06 8.5 2 24¼ d24¼ 24¼—¼
14½ 6 HuckMf .28 2.4 6 1 11½ 11½ 11½—¼
11⅞ 6½ HudsnGn 3 11 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜—¼
52¼ 33⅝ HudBO 2 3.7 10 85 u54½ 51⅝ 54½+2¾
15¼ 8¼ Huffy .68 5.8 6 39 11¾ 11⅛ 11⅝+⅛
8½ 3¼ HuntH .16e 3.4 5 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾+⅛
47¼ 24⅛ HuskyO 1 2.6 8 15 39⅝ 38⅝ 39 —½
7⅞ 3 Hycel 56 32 5 5 5

— I—I—I —
5⅞ 3½ ICH .15e 4.0 3 8 3¾ 3½ 3¾+⅛
5⅞ 3¼ IFS Ind .14 3.0 5 60 4 3⅞ 4 +⅛
8¼ 6⅛ ImpCh .32e 4.4 8 4 7¼ 7⅛ 7¼+⅛
6¾ 3¼ Imperind 4 6 5 5 5
22⅞ 16¾ ImpOil 1 4.5 9 324 22⅜ 22⅛ 22¼—¼
3 15-16 InflightSv 21 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼+⅛
19¼ 7¾ Instron .30 1.7 9 4 18⅛ 17¾ 18⅛+⅜
2 ⅞ InstrSys 28 361 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛—⅛
19⅞ 8¾ InsSv pf.28t 2.6 15 11 10⅞ 10⅞—⅛
12⅛ 3¾ IntegRes 10 6 7 7 7
16⅛ 10⅞ Intrmk .15e 1.2 6 52 13 12¼ 13 +⅞
4½ 2¼ IntBnknt 18 104 3 2⅞ 3
3½ 1¼ IntFdSvc 20 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+⅛
24¼ 14⅝ IntGenl 1.20 5.3 5 5 22½ 22⅛ 22½+⅜
10 4½ IntProt .30 5.0 4 9 6⅛ 6 6 —⅛
2⅝ 13-16 IntStrtch 10 15-16 ⅞ 15-16+1-16
29⅛ 7¼ IntSysC 44 8⅛ d 6¼ 6¼—1¾
4½ ⅝ Interphot 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛—⅛
14⅛ 7⅜ Intplast .20 2.0 9 9 10 10 10
4½ 1¼ InvestFla 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
38¼ 22⅛ InvDvA 1.28 3.4 12 30 37⅜ 37¼ 37¼+⅛
9⅝ 5¾ InvDvB .32 3.4 8 1 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜
28⅞ 15½ Ionics 11 2 19¾ 19½ 19⅝+⅛
34½ 12⅝ IroqBrd .30 1.0 10 77 29¾ 28⅞ 29⅛—¼
5½ 3¼ IrvinInd .10 2.9 2 3½ 3½ 3½

— J—J—J —
7⅝ 4¾ Jaclyn .40b 7.8 6 12 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛+⅛
17⅞ 8⅞ Jacobs .50b 3.6 7 26 14⅛ 13⅞ 14
11⅝ 5¾ Jensen 1.40t 18. 4 15 7⅞ 7¾ 7⅞
4⅝ 2⅛ Jetero .05e 2.0 5 3 2½ 2½ 2½
11¼ 5⅝ JohnPd .36 6.0 10 21 6¼ 6 6
4⅛ 2¼ JuniperP 39 52 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞

— K—K—K —
4⅞ 1⅜ Kalsin 3c 63 2⅝ 2¼ 2⅝+⅛
3 11-16 KaneMill wt 38 1¼ 1 1¼+⅛
10⅞ 3½ KapokT 23 5 4⅝ 5
15 7½ KayCp .30 2.1 7 6 14⅝ 13⅞ 14⅜+⅜
17⅞ 7⅝ KenaiCp 6 69 11 10½ 10¾+⅛
12⅞ 7¾ Kenwin .48a 5.1 5 17 9½ 9 9½
7¾ 3⅝ Key Co .20e 4.3 4 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
3¾ 2⅝ KinArk 8 44 3⅛ 2⅞ 2⅞—⅛
3¾ 1 KingOpt 4 1½ 1½ 1½
21¼ 17⅜ KingRd .32 1.7 7 10 18¾ 18½ 18½
33⅜ 15⅝ KirbyEx 9 2 22½ 22½ 22½
6¾ 3⅝ Kit Mfg 4 3 4¼ 4¼ 4¼—¼
4⅝ 2⅝ KleerVu 10 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞+¼
7⅞ 3⅝ KuhnStr 13 10 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞

— L—L—L —
6⅛ 2½ LSB .10r 2.1 13 3 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ LaBarge .06e 3.0 17 1 2 2 2 +⅛
6⅞ 3⅞ LaMaur .20 3.9 23 10 5⅛ 5 5⅛+¼
12¼ 8 LQuint 1.08t 11. 14 240 9⅝ 9⅛ 9½
6½ 1⅛ LafyRad 20 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
3½ 2 LakeSh 10 7 29-16 29-16 29-16
10 2½ Landmk 4 19 4⅞ 4½ 4⅞+⅜
17⅞ 16⅝ LeaRonal .60 3.4 9 x2 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅞+¼
8½ 3 LeePh 16 179 5½ 4⅞ 5⅛+⅛
18½ 11 LeighPd .80 4.4 7 2 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
8⅞ 2⅝ LeisureT 4 39 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+⅛
12 5⅛ LiblyFb .39t 5.8 4 5 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾+¼
9⅛ 5¾ Lightolr .24 2.7 6 19 9 8¾ 9
6¼ 3⅞ LincAm 5 21 5⅜ 5½ 5½—⅛
5¾ 2½ LloydsE 4 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛
4⅛ 1⅜ Lodge .08e 3.0 12 20 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+⅛
33¾ 14⅝ Lohmn 1.20 5.2 8 47 23½ 21¾ 23¼+1½
26¾ 6⅞ LoewT wt 201 17⅛ 16¾ 16⅞—¼
19½ 9¾ Logicon 10 4 12¼ 12 12 —¼
20¼ 15¼ LaGenS .96 5.0 6 2 19½ 19⅜ 19⅜—⅜
8⅝ 3½ LundyEl 14 2 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
4⅞ 2½ LynchCp 2 72 3½ 3¼ 3½+¼

— M—M—M —
8⅛ 4½ MWA 1 8 8 8 —⅛
9¾ 4⅝ Macks .20 3.3 5 6 6¼ 6 6
3⅛ ½ Macrod 8 15 2 1⅞ 2
20½ 17⅛ MePS 1.64 9.3 5 2 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝
13-16 ½ Marindo 18 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
14¼ 8⅝ Marlene .14e 1.0 5 36 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝
22⅞ 20 Marm pf2.25 11. 10 20¾ 20⅝ 20¾+⅛
26⅛ 13 MartPr .40 3.0 4 3 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝
17 8½ MasInd .60a 4.7 5 33 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅞+⅜
7¼ 4 Masters 4 5 6 6 6 —⅛
26¾ 11½ MaterRe .28 1.1 12 58 24½ 23⅞ 24⅜+⅜
5⅛ 2⅜ MaulTec .14 4.7 38 3 3 3
6⅝ 3⅛ McCulO 29 343 5¼ 5 5¼+⅛
22⅝ 14½ Means 1.08 6.9 7 7 15⅞ 15¼ 15⅝
13⅜ 7⅜ Medalst .50 5.2 5 7 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—⅛
6½ 2⅛ MedalnGp 7 12 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
22⅞ 9½ Medfield 10 5 20⅞ 20¾ 20¾
23⅞ 13⅜ MediaG .60 2.8 9 7 21⅛ 20⅝ 21⅛+⅝
13½ 6¼ Megolnt .24 2.7 5 61 9 8⅝ 8¾+⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ MEMCo .90 6.1 6 23 15 14¾ 14⅞—⅜
13⅞ 7⅞ MercSL .50 4.7 4 9 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ MetPro .15 1.8 10 2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
11½ 6⅝ Metex .40 4.0 8 7 10 10 10
37⅞ 20¾ Metpth .32 .9 19 31 34½ 33⅞ 34 —⅛
4 1⅛ Metrocar 10 3¼ 3¼ 3¼+⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ MichGen 8 7 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
8 5 MchSug .05e .7 42 7⅝ 7 7⅛+⅜
24⅞ 18 MidlGls .40 2.8 8 x24 15 14⅝ 14½—⅜
54½ 47½ MinP pf 5 10. z50 50 50 50
5¼ 1⅜ MissnIT 25 9 5 5 5 —⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ MitchIE .12 .6 9 143 21 20½ 21 +⅜
49⅞ 42½ MonP pf4.50 11. z10 42 d42 42 —1½
17½ 11 Moog .40b 2.7 8 8 15⅛ 15 15 —¼
8½ 5¾ MtgGth .63e 7.8 19 31 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛+⅛
9 4⅛ MarinSh .32 5.4 4 5 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞+⅛
11¾ 8⅜ MovStr .52 5.3 5 8 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+¼

— N—N—N —
13 11 NFC .15 1.2 7 17 12⅜ 12⅛ 12⅛—¼
18 11 Napco .20 1.8 7 15 11⅜ 11¾ 11⅜+⅛
36 15⅜ NatCSS .32 1.1 14 76 28⅞ 28⅜ 28¾+⅛
8⅞ 5¼ NatEdu .12e 1.7 6 2 7¼ 7¼ 7¼+¼
16½ 7 NIHIIE 9 5 14⅛ 14 14 —⅛
4 1⅝ NKinney 34 2¼ 2¼ 2¼+⅛
7 2⅛ NIParag 1 2½ 2½ 2½—⅛
12¾ 4⅞ NIPatent 655 8⅝ 7¾ 8⅛+⅞
7½ 3 NtSpinn .20 3.5 5 21 6 5¾ 5¾—⅛
12 7¼ NatwHo .40 3.0 10 164 u13¾ 9½ 13½+4⅛
2¾ 1⅝ NestLM .05e 2.2 6 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼—⅛
29⅞ 13 NHomp .80a 3.0 8 3 26⅞ 26⅞ 26⅞+⅜
2⅛ 1⅜ Nidria .05e 3.1 8 3 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+⅛
17¾ 9 NMxAr .21t 1.8 24 4 11⅞ 11¾ 11¾
11 5⅝ NProc .55e 8.0 8 13 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞—⅛
32 18⅝ NYTim .80 3.0 20 49 26½ 26¼ 26½+⅜
12⅝ 6⅝ NewbE .50 7.5 35 16 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝—⅜
35¾ 19¼ Newcor 1 4.1 6 1 24¼ 24¼ 24¼—⅛
4⅛ 1½ Nexus 8 10 3½ 3½ 3½—⅛
32⅝ 15⅝ NiagFSv .80 3.3 6 11 24¼ 24 24 —¼
6½ 2⅝ Nichols .02r .4 6 1 5 5 5
11⅝ 3⅛ Nolex 13 4 3⅞ 4
13 7⅛ Norin .40 4.3 5 3 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼—¼
13⅞ 10⅝ Nort pf 1.50 12. 13 12⅞ 12¼ 12⅞+⅛
25 2⅝ Nortek .04 .4 9 35 10⅝ 10 10⅝+⅜
25⅝ 12½ NoARoy .20 1.1 6 13 18½ 18⅛ 18½+⅜
12¼ 7⅛ NoCdO 9 70 10⅜ 10⅛ 10¼
18⅝ 8⅝ NuclDta 13 2 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+⅛
28⅝ 18 Numac .07t .3 32 104 25¼ 24¾ 24⅞

— O—O—O —
17¼ 9⅛ Oakwd .12b 1.2 5 2 10⅜ 10¼ 10¼
15 11 OhSealy .84 6.3 8 21 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜—⅜
20 13¾ OnLine .24 1.4 12 3 17¼ 17 17¼+¼
42⅝ 21 OOklep 31 z1000 40⅝ 39¾ 40¾+1
11 5⅝ OutdrSp .20 2.2 15 4 9¼ 9¼ 9¼—⅛
9⅞ 3⅞ OzarkA .20e 4.1 4 69 5 4⅞ 4⅞—⅛

— P—Q —
2 ¾ PF Ind 2 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞—⅛
18⅛ 14⅝ PGEpfA 1.50 9.8 9 15⅜ 15¼ 15⅜—⅛
16¾ 13¼ PGEpfB 1.37 9.1 1 15 15 15 +⅛
16 12 PGEpfC 1.25 10. 1 12½ 12½ 12½—⅛
15⅛ 11 PGEpfD 1.25 9.4 4 13¼ 13¼ 13¼+⅛
15½ 12¼ PGEpfE 1.25 9.7 30 13 12⅞ 12⅞—⅛
29½ 24⅞ PGEpfW 2.57 9.8 14 26¼ 26¼ 26¼
26½ 21⅞ PGEpfV 2.32 9.9 9 23¾ 23½ 23½
29⅝ 24⅝ PGEpfT 2.54 9.8 17 26 26 26 —⅛
30⅛ 25 PGEpfS 2.62 9.9 19 27½ 26⅝ 26½—⅛
23¾ 20 PGEpfO 2 9.8 3 20⅝ 20⅜ 20⅜—¼
24½ 20⅛ PGEpfK 2.04 9.6 294 21⅝ 21¼ 21¼—½
13½ 10⅞ PGEpfI 1.09 9.9 4 11 11 11 —⅛
23½ 11 PacScle .32 2.5 7 20 12⅞ 12¾ 12¾
33¼ 28½ PallCp .52 1.8 14 26 29¼ 28⅝ 28⅝—¼
5⅝ 3¾ Pantast .30 6.0 10 64 5¼ 5 5 +¼
13⅝ 11 ParkCh .60 4.8 5 1 12½ 12½ 12½—⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ ParkEl 17 8 5 5 5 +¼
30⅝ 18½ Parsons 1 5.2 6 40 19⅞ 19⅛ 19⅝+⅜
6½ 4⅛ PatFash .10e 1.8 3 1 5½ 5½ 5½
9⅝ 5¾ Patagon 5 x1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
11 6 PatoC 2e 21. 4 28 9½ 9¼ 9½+¼
45⅝ 14⅝ PebblB 1 2.5 13 4 40⅝ 40⅛ 40⅛—⅛
1⅛ ⅜ PennDix wt 7 15-16 ⅞ ⅞—1-16
12¾ 10½ PenEM 6 5 12 12 12
18¼ 12⅝ PenTr 1 6.5 6 1 15½ 15½ 15½
3½ 2⅜ PECp .42t 15. 4 18 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞
2½ ⅜ Pentron 9 25 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼+⅛
33⅞ 23½ PepBoys 1b 3.5 5 3 28½ 28¼ 28½+⅛
25⅛ 10 PepCom .48 2.5 8 46 19⅛ 18⅞ 19 —⅛
15⅛ 8⅜ Perini .40 3.4 12 5 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝—⅛
12¾ 6⅛ PetroLe 6 149 9¾ 9 9¾+½
11⅝ 8¼ PhIILD .68r 7.1 4 23 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅝—⅛
5⅛ 2 Phoenix 33 3 2⅞ 2⅞—⅛
12 7 PicNPay .28 2.9 6 14 9½ 9⅛ 9½+⅜
6⅝ 1 PioneerS 51 5⅝ 5½ 5½+⅛
7¼ 3 PionTx .20l 19 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛—⅛
7¼ 5½ PllWVo .56 9.3 7 2 6 6 6
27¾ 20 PIIDM 1.40 5.3 5 9 26¼ 25½ 26¼+1
34¾ 23¾ Pittway 1.65 5.6 5 5 29¾ 29½ 29½
9¾ 4⅞ PlantInd 9 6 6 6
3⅝ 1½ PlymR A 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
2¼ 1 PlymR B 1 2 2 2
25¾ 17 PneuSc 1 3.9 z300 u26⅛ 25⅜ 25⅞+¼
3⅝ ⅞ Polaron 1 1½ 1½ 1½
16¾ 8½ Polychr .20 1.4 8 x61 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅞+½
17⅞ 10⅞ PrairieO 15 14 16½ 16⅛ 16½
13½ 10½ PrattLmb 1 8.8 7 4 11½ 11⅜ 11⅜+⅛
5⅞ 4¼ PrattRd .30 6.3 5 3 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
28 22⅛ PronHo 1.36 5.9 9 6 23 23 23
15⅝ 6⅝ Presley .62r 6.7 2 34 9¼ 9 9¼+¼
25⅞ 3⅜ PrimMt 12 23 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝
11¾ 10⅛ PrpCT 1.20e 11. 9 2 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞
13⅝ 9⅝ ProvGas .88 8.5 4 10 10⅜ 10¼ 10⅜+⅛
5⅛ 2⅜ PrdRE .24 5.5 18 4⅞ 4⅜ 4⅞
10⅛ 3⅞ PrudBld .24 6.0 5 69 4 3⅞ 4
9¾ 7⅝ PulteH .24 2.9 2 2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
12¼ 3⅝ PuntaG 8 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼—¼
11⅝ 9¾ Punta pf1.10 9.7 18 11⅜ 11¼ 11⅜—¼
13 6⅝ Purpac .06e .7 20 121 8½ 7⅜ 8½+1⅜

— R—R—R —
12¾ 9¾ RBInd .24 2.2 8 21 11⅜ 11 11⅛—⅛
4⅜ 1⅜ REDM 6 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾+⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ RET 50 2 2 2 +⅛
46¾ 42½ RET pf 4.38 10. 6 43⅝ 43½ 43½—⅜
3⅝ 1¼ RPS 7 3 2 2 2 —⅛
4¼ 2 RSC .10 3.6 13 7 2¾ 2¾ 2¾—⅛
8⅝ 5¼ Ragan .10e 1.4 11 27 7⅛ 6¾ 7 +⅛
23½ 12¾ RanchEx 5 40 17⅜ 16¾ 16⅞—⅜
17¼ 10⅞ RangrO 46 45 15¼ 15 15¼+⅛
32½ 19⅝ Ransbrg 1.20 4.5 7 5 26⅞ 26½ 26⅞+⅛
4⅜ ¾ RapAm wt 47 3½ 3⅜ 3½
3⅝ 2 RathP 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
5⅞ 2⅝ Reading 6 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—⅛
17 14⅝ REInv 1.20 7.4 12 5 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
13⅛ 10 RtIncT 1.40 12. 6 8 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅝+⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Redlaw .25e 7.4 13 2 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+⅛
5½ 2½ ReevesT 47 126 5⅛ 5 5⅛—⅛
8⅝ 4 RefaTr .25e 4.9 4 3 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛
12½ 8⅝ RegalB .60 7.1 6 2 8½ 8½ 8½+⅛
19¼ 14⅝ RemAr 1a 6.5 5 1 15⅜ 15⅜ 15⅜
12 5⅝ RepGyp .40 3.2 4 123 u12⅝ 11¾ 12½+⅝
43 26⅞ RepNY 2 5.5 5 10 36½ 36½ 36½
25 22 RNY pf2.12 9.1 2 23⅜ 23⅜ 23⅜—⅛
26⅝ 15⅝ ReshCot .24 1.4 8 58 17¼ 16¾ 16¾—⅛
69½ 28½ Resrt A 13 1125 38⅛ 37⅞ 37⅞—⅜
108 27 Resrt B 18 z2900 55 53⅝ 54¼—⅜
13¼ 4½ RexNore 24 13 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛+⅛
8¼ 3¾ RiblelP .12 1.7 4 55 6⅞ 6½ 6⅞+½
10¾ 5⅞ Richton .44 6.9 3 30 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜+⅛
50⅞ 25⅝ RileyCo 7 21 36 35⅝ 35⅝—⅜
33½ 22¼ RioAlg 1.08 3.5 8 5 30⅞ 30¾ 30⅞—⅛
16¾ 8⅝ Robnich 59 12⅛ 11⅞ 12 —⅛
8¼ 4½ Roblin .12 2.3 4 23 5⅜ 5⅛ 5⅛—⅛
13⅝ 10 Rockway 1 9.3 6 3 11 10¾ 10¾—⅛
40½ 23⅝ Rogers .20 .5 14 27 37¼ 36¾ 37¼
5 2 RoncoT 5 12 3⅛ 2⅞ 3⅛
8 3½ Rossmr 2 6 4⅜ 4½ 4⅜+⅛
6⅞ 1⅝ RoyPalm 13 25 2½ 2¼ 2¼—⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ Rusco 4 80 1⅝ 1⅜ 1⅜—⅛
6 2½ RBW Co 13 10 4 4 4 —⅛
19 10⅞ Russell .48 3.8 5 6 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛

— S—S—S —
13½ 8¼ SGL .25b 2.7 5 4 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅜+⅛
3½ 1½ SGSec 5 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛+⅛
17 13⅝ SGSe pf1.70 12. 9 14⅜ 14¼ 14⅜
16 9⅛ Salem .32e 2.7 6 1 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞
3⅝ 1⅞ SCarlo 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+⅛
10⅞ 8⅝ SDgo pf .88 9.4 4 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜+⅛
11 8⅞ SDgo pf .90 9.5 3 9½ 9½ 9½+⅛
26⅞ 22 SDgo pf2.47 10. 16 23¾ 23½ 23¾+⅛
29¼ 25 SDgo pf2.68 10. 7 26 26 26 +¼
20½ 14⅝ SFrRE 1.60 8.3 18 5 19⅛ 19¼ 19¼+⅛
1 7-16 SFRE wt 4 ¾ ¾ ¾
23⅝ 18⅞ SanJW 1.60 7.8 10 8 20½ 20¼ 20½+⅛
14¾ 5 Sandgte .40 2.9 6 10 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝+⅜
10⅝ 6½ SoundrL .30 3.4 7 56 8⅞ 8¾ 8¾—⅛
9¼ 5⅝ SchelbE .56 10. 14 16 5⅝ 5½ 5½—⅛
21⅝ 12½ Schnult .88a 6.5 4 2 13½ 13½ 13½
7¼ 5 SchoolP .40 7.6 10 11 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼+⅛
6¾ 3½ Schradr .16 4.4 10 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
5⅝ 2 SciMgt .10 3.2 9 x4 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+⅛
37½ 20 SciAtla .20 .6 15 35 35½ 35¼ 35⅜+⅜
36 25¼ Scope .50 1.4 8 1 u36⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝+⅜
9¾ 3⅝ Sealctro 5 14 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
3⅛ ⅜ Seaport 14 16 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
5⅜ 2⅝ Searsind 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼—⅛
6⅛ 2½ SecMtg 105 4⅛ 3¾ 3¾—⅛
11⅝ 6⅝ Selas .36 4.9 5 21 7⅝ 6⅞ 7⅜+½
8 5⅝ Semtch .20b 3.3 14 7 6 6 6 —⅛
8¼ 4⅝ Srvisco .36 5.6 5 x14 6⅜ 6 6⅜+⅛
6⅛ 2⅝ Servo 3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+⅛
8⅛ 4 ShaerS .40e 7.8 6 7 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
24⅝ 11⅝ Sharon 1 4.3 5 23 23¾ 23 23½+⅜
8¼ 5⅛ Shawin .50b 8.7 6 17 5¾ 5⅝ 5¾
8¼ 2½ SheltrR 5 10 4 3⅞ 3⅞—⅛
41 20⅞ ShenanO 9 40¼ 40¼ 40¼
6 3⅛ Shopwell 12 12 4⅜ 4¾ 4⅜—⅛
27⅝ 11⅞ Sierrcin .30 1.6 12 11 19¼ 19 19 —¼
17 8 Silco .56 3.5 7 3 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅞
14⅜ 9 Sigma .40 3.0 7 5 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜—⅛
15¼ 10¼ Silolnc .30 2.5 4 4 12⅜ 12⅛ 12⅛—⅛
16⅞ 5¼ Silvrcst .40e 6.5 5 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+⅛
13⅛ 10½ Simkins .80 6.3 7 6 12¾ 12⅝ 12¾+⅜
5⅝ 1¾ Solitron 17 304 3¾ 3⅜ 3⅝+¼
25 11 SonderB .40 1.6 8 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—⅛
11½ 5 SorgPap 4 6 10 9½ 9½—⅜
12¾ 10½ SCEd pf1.02 9.6 100 10⅝ d10¼ 10⅝—½
13¼ 10½ SCEd pf1.06 9.0 4 11¾ 11¾ 11¾
13⅝ 10⅝ SCEd pf1.08 9.6 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼
14¾ 11⅝ SCEd pf1.19 9.9 5 12 12 12 —¼
27¾ 24⅝ SCEd pf2.24 8.4 z5250 26⅞ 26⅝ 26⅝+¼
18 13 SCEd pf1.45 9.2 3 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
19¾ 16 SCEd pf1.30 6.7 1 19½ 19½ 19½+⅜
27¼ 20⅝ SCEd pf2.30 9.4 16 24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅜
26½ 22¼ SCEd pf2.21 9.6 3 23¾ 23⅛ 23⅛—⅜
90 78 SCEd pf7.58 9.8 4 78½ d77½ 77½—3½
11 7⅝ SwFlaBk .50 6.5 6 27 7¾ 7⅝ 7¾
15 7⅝ SwtGFIn .40a 2.9 8 127 14 13⅝ 14 +⅜
16½ 12½ Spartek .30e 2.0 11 2 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞
13½ 6⅛ Spector .20e 2.5 3 8 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞—¼
7⅛ 1⅝ SpedOP .14r 2.6 18 1 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
6⅝ 3 Spencer .16 3.4 6 15 4¾ 4⅝ 4¾+⅛
5¾ 4½ Splentex .24 5.1 10 2 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
23¼ 6½ StatirdL 9 12 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝—⅜
26½ 19¾ StdAlln 1 4.5 6 2 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝+⅜
11⅞ 6⅜ StdCont .40b 4.7 5 12 8⅝ 8½ 8½
12⅝ 6 StdMell 12 47 10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞—⅜
31⅜ 20½ StdShr .60t 2.4 8 11 25¼ 24⅝ 24⅝—½
13⅝ 4⅞ Stange .20 2.4 9 43 8½ 8⅛ 8¼
12⅞ 7⅛ StanAv .25e 2.1 7 3 11¾ 11¾ 11¾
7⅛ 3¾ Stanwd 4 10 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ Stardust 6 15 1½ 1½ 1½
11½ 7⅛ StarrHo .30 4.1 3 x1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼+⅛
7¼ 4 Steelmi .24b 14 6 5⅞ 6
26⅞ 16 StepnCh .80 4.5 7 11 17¾ 17¾ 17¾
2¼ ⅞ SterlEl 6 50 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+⅛
4¾ 2¼ Stevknit 11 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
10 6⅝ StrutW .30b 3.4 12 21 8⅞ 8¾ 8¾—⅛
2¼ ⅞ Summit 8 57 1⅝ 1½ 1½
22⅞ 12½ Sundnc .16b .8 28 137 19½ 19⅛ 19⅞+½
8⅛ 5⅝ SunshJr .32 5.4 5 7 5⅞ 5¾ 5⅞
19⅝ 13 SupFdS .40 2.5 7 2 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅞+⅛
19⅛ 8⅛ SupInd .25 1.5 8 35 16⅜ 16 16¼—⅛
11⅜ 6 SupSurg .32 3.8 6 1 8⅞ 8⅜ 8⅞—⅛
28⅛ 20½ Supron .30 1.1 16 57 27¼ 27 27
11¾ 4⅞ Susquch 4 84 6½ 6¼ 6½+¼
14⅝ 9½ Susqh pf 1 9.6 11 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅜+¼
7⅜ 3½ Synloy 30 35 4½ 4½ 4½—⅛
38⅞ 21⅜ Syntex .90 2.5 11 250 35¾ 35½ 35⅝
33½ 19½ SyscoCp .56 1.8 8 33 31 30⅝ 31 +⅛
23¾ 10⅜ SystEng 13 339 15⅞ 14¾ 15⅝+1

— T—T—T —
5⅛ 1⅜ TFI 9 10 2 2 2 +⅛
16⅞ 8⅞ TabPd .20 1.6 8 x11 13 12¾ 12⅞+¼
5⅞ 4 Tallevin wt 1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+⅛
14¼ 8⅛ TandB 1e 10. 5 6 9¾ 9¾ 9¾
14⅝ 7¼ Tannel .28 3.2 4 18 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
16⅞ 11⅛ Tasty 1.20b 9.1 9 2 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛—⅛
3¼ ⅞ TechSym 12 106 2⅛ 2 2 —⅛
9⅛ 3¼ TechOp 7 4 6½ 6½ 6½
4⅜ 2¼ TechTp .07r 2.1 7 52 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜—⅛
7½ 3⅝ Tectrol .20 4.2 6 2 4¾ 4⅝ 4¾
38 15⅛ TelonR 75 23 36⅞ 36 36 —1⅛
14⅝ 7⅝ TeleCm .52 5.8 5 20 9 8⅞ 9 +⅛
27½ 15⅛ Telflex .40 2.2 10 40 18 17¾ 18
21⅞ 9½ Telscl .60 3.4 14 27 17⅞ 17½ 17⅝—⅛
4½ ⅛ Tenneco wt 204 11-16 ⅝ ⅝
9 3 Tenney .41f 7.0 10 3 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞+⅛
3⅛ 1⅞ Tensor 11 10 2¼ 2¼ 2¼+⅛
30½ 14½ Teradyn 8 24 16⅝ 16 16¼+⅜
10⅞ 4⅝ TerraC .40 6.2 50 9 6½ 6¼ 6½+¼
15¾ 7¼ TetraT 20 11 11⅝ 11 11⅜+⅛
16⅜ 7⅜ TexlAir .16 1.4 9 106 11¾ 11¼ 11¼—½
1⅝ ½ ThorCp 3 ⅝ ¾ ⅝
4 2⅜ Thorofar 6 11 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅜
4⅝ 2⅞ ThreeD .20 5.5 3 5 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+¼
19⅝ 13¼ Thriftm .80 4.7 4 3 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+¼
7 2⅝ Tidwell 4 4 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
14¼ 5⅞ ToppsG .28 3.3 5 12 8½ 8⅜ 8½+⅛
17½ 10⅝ TorInCp .80 5.0 7 6 16 15⅞ 16 —⅛
18¼ 8⅞ TotlPet .20 1.1 16 476 18½ 17⅞ 18⅛+⅜
10½ 3 TotPet wt 304 u10⅞ 10¼ 10⅞+½
6⅝ 2 TownCtry 11 6 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
7¼ 2½ TransLux .05e 1.0 7 4 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+⅛
9⅞ 7¼ TransOil .05e .6 9 58 9¼ 8¾ 8⅞
18½ 7⅛ TriaCp .15 1.0 10 16 15½ 15¼ 15⅜+¼
21⅝ 1-16 TubeM 495 18⅞ 17½ 17½—1⅝
35¾ 23¼ TurnrC 1.80 6.5 8 6 27⅞ 27½ 27½+½
6½ 3⅛ TwinFr .15 3.4 7 8 4⅜ 4¼ 4⅜+⅛

— U—U—U —
10⅝ 7⅛ U&I 47 6 9 8¾ 8⅞—⅛
3¾ 1⅞ UDS 13 2⅛ 2 2 —¼
4½ 2⅞ UIP .24 6.4 6 21 3⅞ 3¾ 3¾—⅛
3¾ 1⅝ UNA .10a 2.6 6 56 u3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞+½
7⅞ 4⅞ URS .34 5.0 7 16 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾+⅛
10⅝ 4⅜ Unimax 7 5 6⅞ 6¼ 6⅜—⅛
10⅝ 8⅛ UnGasA .74 9.0 7 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
16 9¼ UAirPd .64 5.0 8 2 12¾ 12¾ 12¾—¼
3⅛ 1½ UnFoods 7 73 1¾ 1⅝ 1⅝—⅛
3½ 2⅛ UNatCp 3 3⅝ 3¼ 3¼—⅛
⅜ 1-128 UNatCp wt 3 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
8½ 5¾ UNtCp pf 5 7 7 7 —¼
6 5 URepInv .32e 6.2 15 10 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛—⅛
17¾ 9⅝ USFiltr .32 2.9 7 94 11⅛ 10⅝ 11 +⅛
11 7¾ UnRIIT .81a 9.3 11 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾—¼
4⅛ 2⅛ USRdium 4 2½ 2½ 2½
12¼ 6 UnityB 28 11 10 9½ 9⅞+⅜
6 3⅛ UnivClo .05 .9 5 13 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
16½ 10⅛ UnivRs .32 2.3 9 27 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅝—⅛
16¼ 9 UnivRu .72 7.4 4 4 9¾ 9⅝ 9¾+⅜

— V—V—V —
14⅛ 7½ Valle's .81f 9.7 8 4 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝
16¾ 10⅞ Valmac .80 5.2 6 12 15½ 15½ 15½
2⅞ 2 ValueL .06e 2.4 7 2½ 2½ 2½
37⅞ 16⅞ VermlA .32b 1.8 6 4 18 17⅞ 17⅞—⅛
10¼ 4¼ Vernitrn .10 1.6 7 15 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
8½ 1¼ Vertiple 6 3 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
4 1½ Vesely 92 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
7¾ 1⅜ VintageE 4 1 4 4 4 +⅛
8 5⅝ Virco .16b 2.3 4 3 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
12⅝ 4⅞ Vishay 12 1 11½ 11½ 11½+⅛
7 3¼ VisualG .16 2.9 8 8 5½ 5⅜ 5½
4 2⅛ Vol Mer.12e 3.7 10 3 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼
18¼ 10 Voplex .52 4.0 5 4 13 12⅞ 12⅞—⅛
5⅛ 2¾ VulcCp .15e 3.3 5 32 4⅝ 4⅝ 4½—⅛

— W—W—W —
6 2⅝ WTC .10 2.8 20 20 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—¼
10¼ 6⅛ Wackht .40b 5.4 7 4 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜—⅛
3½ 1¾ WadelEq 7 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
18½ 10⅛ Walnoco 14 462 17½ 15⅝ 17½+1⅞
27¾ 20⅝ Walco .80 3.5 6 2 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
11⅝ 5¾ WallcS .28 2.8 11 68 9⅞ 9 9⅞+⅜
37¼ 12¼ Wang .06 .2 20 22 34 33⅞ 34
34⅞ 10⅛ Wang B .16 .5 19 46 32 31¾ 31⅞+¼
17¾ 7 Wards Co.20 1.6 4 15 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅝
23¾ 4⅛ WarnC pf.05 .4 13 13⅝ 12⅞ 13⅛—⅛
26⅝ 23½ WshPost .36 1.5 8 29 24½ d23⅞ 23⅞—⅞
25½ 20⅛ WRIT 1.88 8.4 13 1 22½ 22½ 22½—⅛
7½ 4⅞ Watsco .30 5.6 7 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—⅛
3½ 2⅛ Welman 7 5 3 3 3
12½ 5⅝ WeldTuA .07r .7 11 9⅜ 9¼ 9⅜—⅛
5¼ 3⅛ Wellco .25 5.3 16 3 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+¼
8⅝ 6⅛ WescoFn .38 5.3 6 15 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
35⅝ 19⅝ Wstburn 1a 2.9 6 88 34¼ 33⅞ 34¼+¼
19½ 10 WstFin .40 2.3 3 28 17⅝ 17 17¼+¼
8⅝ 4¼ WhllCbl .50 10. 6 1 5 5 5
7⅛ 3⅞ Whitehall 5 12 4⅜ 4½ 4½—⅜
7-32 1-64 Whittakr wt 15 1-64 1-64 1-64
8½ 2 Wichita 12 48 6⅛ 6 6⅛+⅛
14 8⅝ Wmhous .50 4.2 6 x36 12⅛ 12 12 +⅛
4 2½ WilsnB .30 10. 1 3 3 3
16¼ 9⅝ Wincorp .40 2.6 20 19 15½ 15⅜ 15½+⅜
9⅞ 6¼ Winkim .40 4.3 8 34 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
53⅞ 46 WisP pf4.50 9.6 z20 47⅛ 47 47 —⅛
3⅝ 2 WolfHB 17 3 2½ 2½ 2½
13¼ 12⅛ Wdstrm .60 4.9 5 7 12⅛ 12¼ 12¼
15⅝ 8⅛ Wralhr .10e .7 40 20 14¼ 13⅝ 14⅛+⅜
17-16 ⅝ WrightH 16 1 1-16 1 1 1-16
16 11 WymBn .64 5.4 8 4 11⅞ 11¾ 11¾—⅛

— X—Y—Z —
17 11⅛ ZeroCp .44 2.8 8 16 15½ 15⅛ 15½+¼

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

y—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. v—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 16, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
13873	Abitibi	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
350	Acklands	$15	15	15	
5100	Agnico E	$7	6¾	7	+⅛
2000	Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
39111	Alta Gas A	$17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
2100	Algo Cent	$20	20	20	+⅛
32287	Am Banza	$25	24⅛	24⅞	—⅛
5130	Andres W A	$14⅛	13¾	13⅞	—⅛
10960	Atco A	$21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
5720	BP Can	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+½
31343	Bank N S	$24½	24⅜	24⅜	
150	Baton B	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
230	Beth Cop A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	—¼
1000	Block Bros	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
7080	Bralor Res	$9½	9¼	9½	+¼
9450	Bramalea	$16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
2300	Brenda M	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
32804	BCFP	$20	19¼	20	+¾
3933	BC Phone	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
22470	Brunswk	$7¼	6⅞	7⅛	—⅛
650	Budd Auto	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	+⅛
1000	CAE A	$22	22	22	—⅛
9222	Cad Fry	$10⅛	10	10	—⅛
6280	Cal Pow A	$40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	+⅜
2200	Camflo	$14¾	14½	14½	—⅜
4300	C Nor West	$9⅝	9½	9½	—¼
700	C Pokrs C	$23¼	23¼	23¼	
1950	Can Perm	$17¾	17¾	17¾	—⅛
100	Can Trust A	$25¾	25¾	25¾	
350	C Tung	$21¾	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
8150	CCablesy A	$20½	20	20	—½
600	Cdn Cel	$8⅝	8½	8½	
400	CGE	$28¾	28¾	28¾	+¼
23205	Cl Bk Com	$28⅞	28⅝	28½	—⅛
2368	Cdn Tire A	$27¼	27	27¼	+⅜
1400	C Utilies	$17¼	17	17¼	+¼
8100	Candel Oil	$37¾	37¼	37¾	+¼
3590	Cassiar	$9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+¼
3170	Celanese	490	485	490	
250	C Holiday I	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8667	Con Distrb	$10¼	10	10	—¼
16200	Cons Gas	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
4550	Con Fardy	320	315	320	+5
700	Conwest	$6⅝	6½	6½	—¼
1866	Craigmt	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
1250	Crush Intl	$11½	11⅜	11½	—¼
5800	Cyprus	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
5250	Czar Res	$7⅛	7	7	—⅛
25580	Daon Dev	$20	18⅞	19⅞	+1
400	Doon A	$7⅛	7	7	
5620	Denison	$82¾	81¾	82½	+⅛
3701	Dicknsn	$7½	7¼	7⅜	
900	D Bridge	$30⅝	30½	30½	—⅛
4775	Dofasco A	$31½	31	31⅜	—⅛
700	Dom Store	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
793	Du Pont	$17¼	17	17	—⅜
4000	Dylex L A	$14½	14½	14½	
5404	East Mal	180	174	180	+5
1550	Electhom A	460	460	460	
1500	Emco	$8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅜
4450	Falcon C	$7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
1485	Fibrg Nik A	$38½	38¼	38½	
760	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5¾	5¾	
10	Fed Plan	$35	35	35	—2
9700	Francana	$9¾	9½	9¾	
900	Fraser A	$15	15	15	
400	Fruehauf	$10¾	10½	10¾	+⅜
946	G M Res	420	405	420	+5
400	G Distrb A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
5200	G Distrb w	280	276	276	—6
9550	Gibraltar	$8½	8⅜	8½	
60	Goodyear	$18¼	18¼	18¼	—¼
2550	Graft G	$39¼	39¼	39¼	
16000	Granduc	120	105	120	+5
25	Gt Oil Sds	$9½	9½	9½	—⅛
450	GL Forest	$45¼	44⅞	45¼	+½
1050	Greyhnd	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
200	H Group A	400	400	400	
6820	Hard Crp A	395	390	395	—5
32255	Harlequin	$15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
1700	Hawker A	$10	10	10	
850	Hayes D	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
262624	H Bay Co	$22½	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
3920	IAC	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	
1100	Indal	$14	14	14	
100	Indusmin	$16½	16½	16½	
1447	Inland Gas	$11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
100	Inf Mogul	$6¼	6¼	6¼	—¼
13290	Int Pipe A	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
950	Inv Grp A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2500	Ivaco A	$13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+½
4570	Jannock	$23⅜	23	23⅜	+⅜
17300	Kaiser Re	$18⅛	18	18	—¼
4500	Kam Kotia	490	475	475	—15
1200	Kelsey H	$23¾	23½	23½	—⅛
8250	Kerr A A	$12⅝	12⅛	12¼	—⅛
4128	Labatt A	$21	20¾	20¾	—⅜
5	Lab Min	$41½	41½	41½	—½
8600	Lacana	$6⅛	6	6	—⅛
15	LL Lac	260	260	260	—20
850	Lab Co B	450	450	450	
50	Loeb M	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
175	MICC	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
2003	Mclan H A	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
12601	MB Ltd	$22½	22¼	22⅜	
100	Matsmi A	$18	18	18	
1050	Molson A	$24¼	24	24¼	—¼
400	Molson B	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅜
16554	Moore	$34¾	34⅝	34⅝	
10850	Murphy	$17¼	16⅞	17¼	+¼
200	Nat Trust	$22	22	22	
10479	Noranda A	$41¼	40¼	40⅝	—⅜
29774	Norcen	$17⅝	17¼	17½	+¼
7000	NTecm B w	$23	21¾	22¼	+¾
500	Nowsco W	$24	23⅝	23¾	+¼
10240	Oakwood P	495	490	495	+10
8450	Ocelot B	$14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
6800	Oshawa A	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
11621	Pace Pet	$11	10½	10¾	+⅛
3400	Pamour A	$7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
1230	PanCan P	$43¾	43¾	43¾	—¼
18520	Pembina	$9⅝	9	9	—¼
1772	Petrofina	$25¼	25	25¼	+⅛
965	Pine Point	$29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	—⅛
22200	Placo G	264	257	260	+2
2600	Placer	$26¾	26½	26⅝	—⅜
9600	Ram	$10½	9⅝	10½	+⅞
600	Redpath A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2800	Rd Stenhs A	$9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	—¼
1830	Reichhold	$10¼	10½	10⅝	—⅛
3800	Revnu Prp	150	140	147	+2
1100	Roman	$29¾	29⅞	29¾	+¼
500	Rothman	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
34250	Sceptre	$9½	9¼	9⅜	—⅛
3450	Scotts A	$10	10	10	
7918	Shell Can	$17¼	17	17	—⅛
14162	Sherritt A	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
1	Sigma	$43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+2⅛
9748	Simpsons	245	240	245	+5
1291	Simpsn S A	$8⅛	8	8	—⅛
31625	Slater Stl	$16½	16	16½	+½
500	Southm	$26½	26	26½	+½
250	St Brodcst	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
21459	Stelco A	$28¼	28	28⅛	+⅛
55	Steep R	385	385	385	—5
544	Teck Cor A	$12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+⅜
31966	Teck Cor B	$12⅞	12¼	12¼	
700	Teledyne	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
5821	Tex Can	$51½	50	51½	+1½
3200	Thom N A	$16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+¼
7945	Tor Dm Bk	$22	21¾	21⅞	—⅛
119	Torstar B	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
1215	Traders A	$16¾	16⅝	16¾	
4790	Trns Mt A	$9¾	9½	9½	—⅛
31626	TrCan PL	$18¼	18	18¼	—⅛
9754	UGas A	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
7700	Union Oil	$25	24¾	24¾	+⅛
375	U Keno	$10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
4064	U Siscoe	$10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
540	Un Carbid	$20	20	20	
200	Van Der	435	435	435	+10
2813	Verstl Cor	$10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
2100	Vestgron	$14	14	14	
1400	Voyager P	$23¾	23⅜	23¾	+⅛
1600	Weldwod	$21¼	21	21	—⅛
11920	West Mine	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
2750	Weston	$23	22⅝	23	
550	Woodwd A	$20¾	20⅝	20¾	
1500	Yk Bear	$6¾	6½	6½	—¼

Total sales 4,741,119 shares

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.70
Albert Heijn	118.30
Algembank	363.00
Amrobank	77.30
A'Dam Rub	67.00
Fokker	26.80
Heineken	92.00
H.V.A.	46.10
Hoogovens	31.60
K.L.M.	103.80
Nat. Nedder	109.50
Pakhoed	48.50
Philips	23.90
Robeco	165.00
Rolinco	127.50
Rorento	123.80
Royal Dutch	126.60
Unilever	123.30
Van Ommer	165.50
VMF-Stork	41.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,270
GBL (B.lamb)	1,805
Cockerill	490
Electrobel	6,910
GB-Inno-BM	2,580
Hoboken	2,960
Petrofina	3,925
Ph. Gevaert	1,366
Soc. Generale	2,190
Solvay	2,635
Un. Miniere	784

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	67.80
B.A.S.F.	133.20
Bayer	136.00
Commerzbnk	205.50
Conl. Gummi	70.20
Daimler	305.00
Demag	161.00
Deutsche Bnk	279.00
Dresdner Bnk	220.50
Hoechst	133.20
Hoesch	48.00
Karlstadt	325.50
Kaufhof	247.00
K.H.D.	202.80
Lufthansa	94.50
Mannesman	160.50
Metallgesell.	271.00
Neckermann	168.50
RWE.new	176.50
Schering	241.50
Siemens	261.30
Thyssen	107.30
Varta	171.00
Veba	141.50
Volkswagen	235.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.66
Anglo-Am	0.45½
Barclays Bnk	3.73
Beecham Gp	6.06
BICC	1.15
Boots	1.90
Bowater	1.73
BAT Ind.	2.93
BOC Int'l	0.69
Brit. Pet.	9.60
Burmah	0.92
Cadbury Sc.	0.51
Chartered	1.45
Courtaulds	1.08
De Beer D	4.48
Decca Rec	4.10
Distillers	2.06
Dunlop	0.62
E Mus Ind	1.25
GEC	3.18
Free St Ged	24.00
GKN	2.31
Glaxo Gp	4.65
Gold Fields	2.04
Gt Un St	2.90
Guinness	1.56
Hawker-Sidd	2.00
Hudson Bay	$13⅝
Imp.Chem.Ind	3.57
Imps	0.82
Marks & Spen.	0.85
Metal Box	2.98
Nichols	0.83
Plessey	1.03
Rand Mines	0.46¼
Rank Org.	2.30
Royal Dutch	45¾
R.T.Z.	2.75
Shell	6.28
Thorn (A)	3.38
Tube Invest.	3.46
Union Corb.	3.58
Vickers	1.74
War L3½	0.28¼
West Deep	$11 13/16
West Drief	$33⅛
West Hold	$28¾
West Mln	1.65
Woolworth	0.65
ZCI	0.15

Milan

Bastogi	508.00
ERBA	1,327.00
EraMarelli	219.00
Fiat	2,700.00
Finsider	412.50
Generali	35,750.00
IFI	2,120.00
Italgas	774.00
Italsider	412.50
LaRinas	60.00
Montedis	185.00
Olivetti	980.00
Pirelli	1,715.00
Snia Visco	814.00

Paris

Air Liquide	380.00
Allmentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	532.00
BSN	480.00
Carrefour	1,689.00
Cim Lafarge	220.00
Cie Bancaire	407.00
CFP	138.50
CGE	377.00
CCF	135.00
Ferodo	390.00
Imetal	57.50
L Oreal	699.00
Mach Bull	55.10
Michelin	964.00
Moet Henn	497.00
Moulinex	131.00
Paribas	203.00
PUK	72.20
Penarroya	41.00
Perrier	260.00
Peugeot	358.00
Rh Poulenc	102.50
Saclior	16.80
St Gobain	138.00
Suez	273.50
Telemecan	753.00
Thomson	220.00
Usinor	11.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,420
Buehrle	2,585
B Boveri	1,795
Cib Geigy	1,285
Cr Suisse	2,386
Fisher	715
HofRochN	7,875
Nestle	3,590
Sandoz	4,225
Ste B. Suisse	404
Sulzer	2,605
U.B. Suisse	3,285

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 16, 1979's closing inter b ank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0045	4.017	108.175 *	46.865 *	0.2385	—	6.86 *	119.93 *	39.04 *
Brussels (c)	29.245	58.565	15.768	6.84	3.4795 *	14.585	—	17.497	5.691
Frankfurt	1.8535	3.713	—	43.36 *	2.206 x	92.47 *	6.341 *	111.04 *	36.06 *
London(z)	2.00385	—	3.7135	8.5645	1,683.50	4.017	58.55	3.352	10.2975
Milan	840.55	1,683.00	453.25	196.65	—	419.22	28.75	502.40	163.60
Paris	4.275	8.567	230.62 *	—	5.0895 x	213.26 *	14.6215 *	255.78 *	83.25 *
Zurich	1.6715	3.34925	90.1759 *	39.1086 *	0.19895	83.3874 *	5.7194 *	—	32.5337 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.13875; Escudo: 47.425; Israeli £: 19.70; Peseta: 69.125; Schilling: 13.565; Sw.Krona: 4.365; Yen: 200.275; Norw. Krone: 5.094; Fin Mark: 3.9645; Belgian Financial Franc: 29.685; Hong Kong $: 4.797; Singapore $: 2.1705; Canadian $: 83.785 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92½	93½
Ashland 7½-82	96	97
Australia 8¼-83	94½	95½
Australia 8¾-91	95	96
Australia 8½-92	89¾	90¾
BTokyo 7⅝-84	90¾	91¾
Barclays 8½-92	90½	91½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90	91
Bell Can 7¾-87	89	90
BFCE 8¾-83	95¾	96¾
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	97½	98½
BrokenHill 8-85	91	92
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93½	94½
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	91½	92½
Charbonag 8⅝-81	96¼	97¼
Cityinvest 8¾-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	87½	88½
Conoco 8-86	95	96
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¼	93¼
EEC 8¼-82	94½	95½
EEC 7¾-84	90¾	91¾
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8¾-97	90½	91½
EIB 8¼-83	94	95
EIB 8-84	93	95
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92	93
EMI 9¼-89	93¾	94¾
Ericsson 8½-89	91¾	92¾
Esso 8-86 nov	97¼	98¼
Eurofima 8½-83	95¼	96¼
Fiat 8-82	93	94
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	98	99
ICI 8¼-87	91	92
ISE Cnda 9-82	97¾	98¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	97¾	98¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	93¼	94¼
Kockums 8-83	94½	95½
Manitoba 8¾-83	95	96
Michelin 9¼-86	97¾	98¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	94	95
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	91¼	92¼
NZealand 9¼-82	98¼	99¼
NZealand 8½-83	95½	96½
NrgKombk 8½-91	92½	93½
Norskhyd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-81	96½	97½
Occidental 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92¼	93¼
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	90	91
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94¼	95¼
QuebProv 8½-81	96	97
QuebProv 9-83	96¾	97¾
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
SaabScania 8½-89	90	91
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Shell 8-86	94½	95¼
Shell 7½-87	90½	91½
Singer 8¾-82	93½	94½
Stlnd 8¾-88	97¼	98¼
Sweden 8¼-87	91¾	92¾
SwedSICo. 7¾-82	93½	94½
TMay 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	91¾	92¾
UnOil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	97½	98½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89¼	90¼
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89¾	90¾
Carnation 4-88	71	73
Chevron 5-88	144½	146½
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	63	65
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	88½	90½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	124½	126½
Cummint 6¼-86	87	89
Dartlnd 4¾-87	80	82
EastKodak 4½-86	84½	86½
Ford 6-86	90	92
Ford 5-88	80	82
GenElec 4¼-87	80	82
GenFoods 4⅝-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	72½	74½
GulWestn 5-86	85	87
Honeywell 6-86	84	86
ICI 6¾-97	87	88
INA 6-97	88½	90½
ISE 6¾-89	86	88
ITT 4¾-97	77	79
Jusco 6-92	125½	126½
Komatsu 7¼-90	148¾	149¾
Mitsui 7¼-90	115	
MorganJP 4¼-87	92	94
Nabisco 5¾-88	98	100
Owensill 4½-87	98	100
PenneyJC 4½-87	75	77
RCA 5-88	81	83
Revlon 4⅝-83	145	147
Revlon 4⅝-87	124½	126½
Sperry 4¼-88	95½	97½
Squibb 4¼-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
Texas 7½-93	89½	91½
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4¾-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	76½	78½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71½	73½
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	102½	104½
Beatrice 6¼-91	103½	105½
Beatrice 4½-92	86½	88½
Beecham 6¾-92	101½	102½
Boots 6¾-93	89½	90½
Borden 6¾-91	96½	98½
Borden 5-92	86	88
BroadHale 4¾-87	71	73

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 – 100)

	Med.	Long.
Friday	95.27	88.97
Previous	95.36	89.12

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices February 16, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
7989	Bnk Mont	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	+¼
29824	Basic Res	$ 7⅝	7⅛	7¼	—¼
175	Cdnlnt Pw	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
2000	Can Bath	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
2200	FCA Int	295	290	290	—2
100	Imasco	$38½	38½	38½	+½
220	Power Cp	$25½	25½	25½	
5260	Royal Bk	$40	39¾	40	
400	Steinbrg A	$25	25	25	
200	Zellers	$ 9½	9½	9½	

Total sales 672,583 shares.

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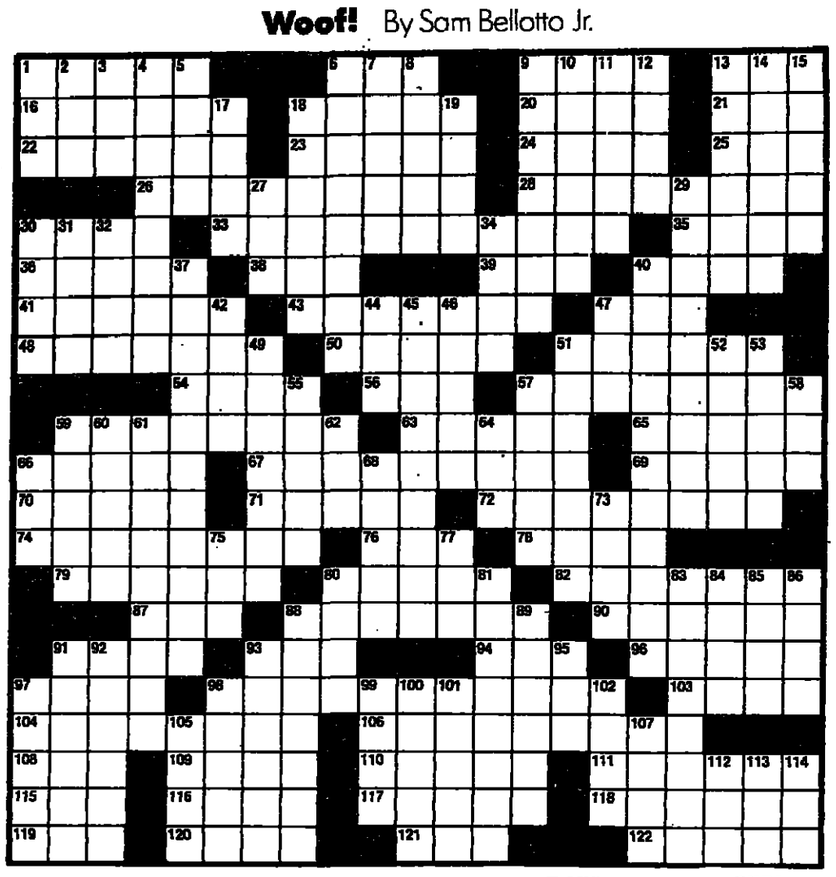
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Woof! By Sam Bellotto Jr.



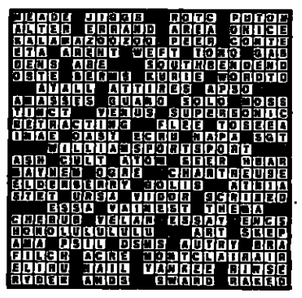
ACROSS

1 Smart follower
6 White House monogram: 1881-85
9 Legatee
13 Bundles: Abbr.
16 Ring around Rover
18 Cantor lass
20 Erstwhile
21 Chemical suffix
22 Part of B.L.T.
23 Prefix with action or figure
24 Put one's foot down
25 Shooting, in Savoie
26 Baudelaire, e.g.
28 It comes in scales
30 Name for a field dog
33 Midwestern rodents
35 "—— Tu," 1932 pop song
36 Purposive
38 Army org.
39 Stone or dog's
40 Peaks: Abbr.
41 Father of the Titans
43 Updike's "A Month of ——"
47 Canine coat
48 Of mixed origin
50 Waste away
51 Obligations
54 Fido's favorite food
56 Acted, in Arles
57 Table of ——
59 Detestable
63 Telephone word
65 Egg-shaped
66 Hound or line
67 More strange, to Alice
69 Gwyn and others
70 Adhered
71 "Here's looking ——!"
72 Polk was one
74 Page corners, turned down
76 Kitchen meas.
78 Letter after yodh
79 Apologetic interjection
80 Bugs and Buddy
82 Geological time period
87 Compass pt.
88 Hair stylist Vidal
90 Pompey's booty
91 R.R. depots
93 —— -de-sac
94 Antlered ruminant
96 Certain lingerie
97 —— impasse
98 Incisor's neighbor
103 Cockle
104 Utterly exhausted
106 Galoshes
108 Pothouse potion
109 El ——
110 Emmett song: 1859
111 Viola's bridegroom
115 "Delta of Venus" author
116 Pulled thread
117 —— -Unis
118 Big-A "dog"
119 Inexplicable
120 Endings with musket and cannon
121 One or another
122 Cause jubilance

DOWN

1 Dog ——, in vaudeville
2 Old card game
3 Relative of a dogwood
4 Gripping
5 Girl in a 1918 song
6 Scribe's flourish
7 Light —— (weightless)
8 Thus, in Tours
9 Showoffish athletes
10 Madden
11 Images
12 Foxx
13 Ringed planet
14 Stabs
15 Villeins, to lords
17 Caper
18 Ermines
19 Italian princely family
27 Sibling: Abbr.
29 Dogged tennis player
30 Unfermented grape juice
31 Edible submarine
32 Spirit
34 First New World printer
37 Crusty old codgers
40 Grant growth
42 Clairvoyant
44 New Deal org.
45 Toolsheds
46 Farewell
47 Merriment
49 Indian sailors
51 Sometime dog-walker
52 —— Gay (bomber)
53 Limicoline bird
55 Ger. tribesmen
57 No. 4 wood
58 Radical coll. group
59 Permit
60 Coryza symptom
61 Sympathetic
62 Thirsty
64 Hallucinogenic chem.
66 A-E connection
68 Jots
73 Uncloses, in poetry
75 Dog —— (baboon)
77 Con neutralizer
80 Romantic isle
81 Campus clique
83 Huge
84 Kazan
85 Light bites
86 Orient
88 Parhelia
89 Wild West "neckwear"
91 Impassive
92 Tall
93 Latin II "teaser"
95 Ordinal suffix
97 Hersey town
98 Davit
99 Protuberance
100 A Peron
101 Dale Evans, e.g.
102 Cask part
105 —— dixit
107 Writer Gardner
112 Call —— day
113 Catch sardines
114 Miner's find

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	12	54	Overcast	MADRID	3	37	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	—6	21	Mist	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	52	Cloudy	MILAN	9	48	Rain
ATHENS	20	68	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—19	—2	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Fair	MOSCOW	—16	3	Cloudy
BELGRADE	7	45	Rain	MUNICH	1	34	Rain
BERLIN	—7	19	Snow	NEW YORK	—9	16	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	—6	21	Rain	NICE	12	54	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	1	34	Mist	OSLO	—7	19	Fair
BUDAPEST	7	45	Mist	PARIS	—3	27	Mist
CASABLANCA	11	52	Sunny	PRAGUE	—3	27	Snow
COPENHAGEN	—3	27	Snow	ROME	11	52	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	9	48	Fair	SOFIA	9	48	Overcast
DUBLIN	1	34	Mist	STOCKHOLM	—12	10	Fair
EDINBURGH	0	32	Snow	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	12	54	Rain	TEL AVIV	21	70	Fair
FRANKFURT	—4	25	Mist	TOKYO	9	48	Fair
GENEVA	0	32	Mist	TUNIS	11	52	Overcast
HELSINKI	—10	14	Fair	VIENNA	2	36	Fog
ISTANBUL	11	52	Cloudy	WARSAW	—12	10	Snow
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	—1	30	Cloudy
LISBON	8	46	Cloudy	ZURICH	3	37	Mist
LONDON	0	32	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 16, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Baerbond	SF 724.00
— (d) Conbar	SF 671.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 555.00*
— (d) Stockbar	SF 698.00*

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16.15
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.84
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.77

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.38
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.95
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 17.98
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.83
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.18

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 385.75
— (d) Canasec	SF 401.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 96.00
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 70.75
— (d) Ussec	SF 400.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 112.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 19.80*
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.00*

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.50*
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$61.83
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 21.92
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 53.19*
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.29

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 2.71
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.17
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 16.27

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 50.87
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 9.95
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.25
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.01

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$85.17
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 18.06

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11

—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 339.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 303.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.87

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,318.00
— (r) Securswiss	SF 980.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) Americo-Valor	SF 314.99
— (d) Intervalor	SF 69.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 397.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 346.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 72.46

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 19.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 59.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 65.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 115.50
— (d) Foreo Swiss Sh	SF 103.25
— (d) Globinvest	SF 53.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 72.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF 252.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 140.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 210.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.30
— (d) Europafonds	DM 25.00
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.20
— (d) Unirenta	DM 38.20
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 40.05

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.11
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,051.95
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.31
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselar - Issue Pr.	SF 123.70
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.80*
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 12.25
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,375.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$ 179.48
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.91
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 911.59
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 7.75
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.66
(w) D.G.C.	$ 46.79
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.11
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 16.01
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.87
(d) Europa Obligations	LF 1,125.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,160.70
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 191.84
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,408*
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.84
(d) Fonditalia	$ 11.75
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.38
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.28
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.77
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 274.76
(i) H.O.I.T. Habet	$ 30.42
(d) Icafund	$ 11.22
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 107.69
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 110.25
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.14
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 151.37
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.62
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.53
(d) Investa DWS	DM 36.00
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.44
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.36
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$65.33
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 44.33
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,502.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.17
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 37.00
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 46.24
(w) Lintfund	$ 26.03
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.89
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.67
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.39
(w) Nisson Fund	$ 19.41
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.10*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.15*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 64.03
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 29.53
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,904.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 822.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 70.00
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	$ 14.89
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 97.00
(w) Soros Fund	$ 570.71
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 47.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 65.00
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 35.85
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.97
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.92
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 10.78
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.49
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 450.60
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 11.74
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 48.45
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,455.20

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend, ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; p — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to 51 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — o - Pedemption price - Ex-Coupon.

BOOKS

KING OF THE JEWS.

By Leslie Epstein. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. 350 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

A SPIRIT of moral heroism is automatically achieved in writing about the Holocaust, and to write about it in a comic manner is to double that spirit of heroism, for the assumption is that the author has absorbed the horror and passed beyond it to the humanity, in all its peculiar foibles, that survives even horror.

Joseph Heller's "Catch-22" is an example of the gaiety or hysteria or delirium that follows on the heels of horror. The little human oddities of men at war function as an intensifying counterpoint. See the irrelevant thoughts, the author cunningly implies, that go through one's head while one drops a bomb from a plane. See the hilarious surrealism that surrounds violence and underscores its gratuitousness, its arbitrariness.

It is a tricky business, for, in "King of the Jews," the Jews in the Polish ghetto come very close to appearing silly or childish. Many of them are manic, as if manic behavior were the Jew's cliche, as if he is shrill, excitable, the stand-up comic, the nudnik of history.

Another Cliche

Trumpelman, the hero of "The King of the Jews," is another Jewish cliche. He is a charismatic rogue, shrewd, sentimental, theatrical, monolithic, adept at mystification. He almost always speaks in exclamations, as if his thoughts were irrepressible eurekas of insight.

An author who writes about the Holocaust is assumed to have his heart in the right place. One is not disposed to be critical.

And yet, what is one to make of 350 pages of indistinguishable characters speaking indistinguishably foolish lines? Of ironies so feeble as to seem sheepish?

The Jews in this Polish ghetto are forced to manufacture powder puffs. Is it likely that the Nazi war machine ordered powder puffs, or is this a straining toward incongruity on the author's part? What is the effect of this incongruity? Doesn't it "humanize" the Nazis rather than the ghetto Jews, the fact that they want powder puffs?

Leslie Epstein is an exuberant writer, like Joseph Heller in "Catch-22." Heller's invention, however, was more successful in keeping up with his exuberance. In "King of the Jews," the exuberance often runs amok and only occasionally meets a significant image.

In a major scene, the Jewish town council is ordered to submit a list of 100 people to be deported. With every member of the council trying to evade the responsibility by offering useless suggestions, the scene degenerates into mere schtik.

Of course the members of the Jewish council in every ghetto are in the painful position of carrying out the enemy's orders. Of course there were moral dilemmas to be faced — but to suggest that the council's response to these dilemmas was to collapse into chaos can hardly be an accurate picture. And in Epstein's case, it is not very witty.

The dust jacket of "King of the Jews" features an advance blurb by Terrence Des Pres, author of "The Survivor: An Anatomy of Life in the Death Camps." He describes Epstein's book as "The only novel of its kind to survive the horror it confronts and emerge undamaged as a truly superior work of art."

Some readers will not agree that it "confronts" the horror. Des Pres also says: "The fact that Leslie Epstein writes so exceedingly well about events which until now had stunned and unnerved the imagination, means that he has arrived at the turning point in our common effort to face the unspeakable."

Ritz Brothers Atmosphere

It is a question whether Epstein's imagination is not also "stunned and unnerved," if the Ritz Brothers atmosphere of his book is any indication. But suppose it were true that he has "arrived at a turning point": what is this turning point? Is caricature the turning point of tragedy?

When Hamlet's heart was breaking, he mocked his own indecision as a reluctance of the cultured mind to act. He exposed, and glorified, a flaw in our composition, in the very nature of consciousness.

This is not what Leslie Epstein has done. His characters are more like rats running a maze, the maze of history, if you like, but rats all the same.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Scottish Ballet Sets Pop Scores

LONDON (AP)—The Scottish Ballet Company announced that it will present new ballets with music by the late Duke Ellington and by two outstanding British rock musicians, Ian Anderson of the Jethro Tull group and Jon Anderson of the Yes group.

The Duke Ellington ballet will be "Such Sweet Thunder," with choreography by Peter Darrell, while Ian Anderson's music will be heard in "The Waters Edge," a ballet based on Scottish myths and legends, with choreography by Robert North. Jon Anderson's music will be heard with "Ursprung," choreographed by Royston Maldoom.

The company will perform the ballets in Glasgow, Edinburgh and other Scottish and English theaters.



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

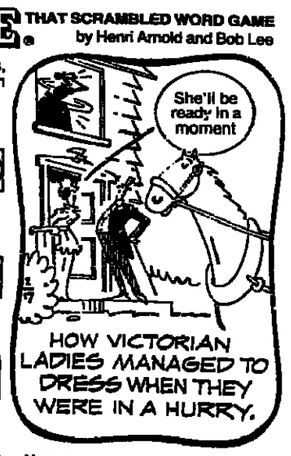
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUPPI

INAFT

SICCEN

PURTAB



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) A "( )( )( )( )( )( )"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DRAFT BULLY DULCET LIKELY
Answer: It's all the time we have!—LIFE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"NAW... I DON'T WANTA GROW UP TO BE PRESIDENT EITHER, BUT IT'S A CHANCE WE HAVE TO TAKE."

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

France, Wales To Meet Amid A Rediscovery

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Feb. 16 (IHT) — Rugby is waking up, and not just because some of the roof fell in this week at the Parc des Princes, the Paris stadium where Europe's putative match of the season will nevertheless be played tomorrow.

The roof has been consolidated around a hole about 100 feet square. Several dozen of the seven-year-old Parc's 49,807 seats had to be replaced. The litter of seven steel struts and fragments of roofing, discovered on Tuesday after the weather had lurched from freezing to balmy (briefly), will have legal repercussions.

But the future of most interest tomorrow, when France plays Wales on the third of the five Five Nations Saturdays, will be that of the game itself. For signs are that the end of a decade of earnest obfuscation is in sight at last.

The rediscovery is dawning, after years spent perfecting forward techniques, that running backs should be dangerous in their own right, and not just as reliable adjuncts in a forward-oriented game.

Scotland Was Weakest

Scotland, with the weakest pack in the championship, tried with some success to run against Wales on Jan. 20, and Ireland and France made tentative efforts that day. On the second Saturday, two weeks ago, England sent Mike Slemen hurtling past the Scots on slingshot propulsion from his left wing, but that early try was all. In Cardiff, Ireland achieved little and Wales, which won, even less.

French fullback Jean-Michel Aguirre mused this week that perhaps too much importance was being attached to winning. There is usually more risk of losing the ball in passing attack in open space than in grouped forward movements; a win-at-all-costs obsession thus stifles attack.

Tomorrow France fields the sharpest set of running backs that the championship has seen in years: Alain Caussade, Guy Noves, Christian Belascain, Roland Bertranne, Jean-Francois Gourdon and Aguirre. They are under public pressure to run the ball.

Aguirre, Bertranne and Gourdon play together at Bagneres in the Pyrenees, and Caussade is from Lourdes nearby. Belascain plays for Bayonne and Noves for Toulouse. The outcry, if this all-Southwest threat is not exploited, will be memorable.

Second Comeback

Gourdon appeared in the championship in 1974, aged only 19, and scored tries against Wales in 1975 and 1976, but was then suspended from senior play for 18 months when his Paris club management spitefully refused to approve his move south to Bagneres. Still only 24, he makes a second comeback on the right wing tomorrow, after an unhappy return for the first two of France's four games last year.

The only Welsh change from the team that has beaten Scotland and Ireland also involves the backs. David Richards, normally a reserve flyhalf, joins Steve Fenwick in the center between wings J.J. Williams and Elgan Rees. Gareth Davies stays at flyhalf and captain J.P.R. Williams, at fullback, plays his 51st game for Wales.



The French rugby squad prepares for Europe's putative match of the season.

Three flyhalves at the Parc — the anomaly is symptomatic of rugby's current groping. The five countries have used 16 flyhalves since the start of the 1977 championship, not counting Richards. Ireland's Tony Ward, who started last year, will have played against eight different flyhalves in succession when the present season ends. Most of the changes have been intended to revive the running game by improving transmission and leadership.

But changing the halves is only one step. While coaches have concentrated on training new generations of forwards, they have neglected the centers. The New Zealanders who played 18 matches in the British Isles a few months ago went home saying that they had not met a single world-class center.

Infatuation with forward play — basically: with bowling the opposition over instead of leaving it flatfooted — has meant loss of ball-handling skills and confidence. Wings scored 14 tries in the championship in 1973 and then 11 in 1975, 9 in 1976, 7 in 1977, 5 last year.

Why does France use its wings to throw the ball in at the lineouts? Because — so the joke goes — it gives them a chance to touch the ball. In Cardiff two weeks ago, the only unmuddied shorts midway through the second half belonged to Welsh wing Rees and to the Scottish referee.

Today Denis Lalanne wondered in L'Equipe how long youngsters would be able to work up interest in "a game that used to be intelligent, lively and gallant, but has become miserly, clumsy and crass."

Dominant Wales and France are largely to blame; both have brilliant attacking traditions to restore. Neither has lost to any of the other three since 1975.

England, which conceded a draw to the Scots two weeks ago and has yet to play France and Wales, could yet emerge on top. It will have a chance on March 17 to be the first European country to win in Cardiff since 1968. And the Irish, who drew with France, will remain contenders if they beat England tomorrow.

Rugby will always start up front, of course. You cannot run a ball you do not have. France, after using only nine men in the eight forward positions for all of three winters, has now lost five of those nine and will pit a makeshift scrum against the Welsh.

Falling roof, falling temperature and snow, a television strike — and now a falling prop. After being dropped from the starting team, 240-pound prop Gerard Cholley fell on lock Jean-Francois Imbernon in training yesterday, breaking his leg. Six-foot-six-inch Imbernon's replacement, Alain Maleig, is 2½ inches shorter, leaving three tall Frenchmen instead of four to counter Allan Martin and company in the lineout.

Wales also lost a veteran lock today, when Geoff Wheel withdrew with shoulder trouble. Barry Clegg is to replace him.

Still, French problems up front will help upgrade the backs' role. And the new French pack has gained speed, for support duty around the field. Rugby's brighter future can start tomorrow, with a Gallic revival after a bad week.

Revolutionary Commitment

U.S. Striding in Winter Sports

By Neil Amdur

LAKE PLACID, N.Y. (NYT) — Bob Said is eagerly awaiting the day when he can ship his American dream machine to this Olympic sports capital for testing.

The machine is a revolutionary two-man bobsled that has had the financial and technical input of some of America's best industrial designers and has been tested successfully in wind tunnels. Currently housed at the Excalibur automobile factory in Milwaukee, the experimental sled has never been shown publicly and is shrouded in such secrecy that detailed photographs may not be permitted until after the Winter Olympics next year.

"We've approached it as if we were building a Formula One car or Indianapolis racing car," Said, 46, a businessman and two-time Olympic bobsledder from Pound Ridge, N.Y., reported last week. "Every part has been stressed and checked. We've done some radical things in the areas of suspension, steering, aerodynamics and weight. We have a lot of hopes for the sled."

A year from the opening of the XIII Olympic Winter Games here, on Feb. 12, 1980, a revolution is under way in America's competitive winter sports program. The activity involves strides in financing and technology, and revisions in organization and administration.

Development Fund Record

As part of its expanded commitment to the games, the U.S. Olympic Committee has authorized a record total of $627,100 in development funds for the seven Olympic winter sports this year. This is certainly far less than what the state-subsidized program in the Soviet Union or East Germany is presumed to spend, but it is nonetheless four times the figure allocated by the USOC in 1975, the year before the winter games in Innsbruck.

Nordic and Alpine skiing will receive $224,000 this year, almost as much as the entire development budget for winter sports in 1977. Much of the emphasis in skiing will be on scientific training methods. Last week, for the first time, high-speed cameras filmed the top American cross-country skiers and jumpers, engaged in pre-Olympic competition in this Adirondack Mountain community. The film, shot from six camera positions at prescribed hills and flats on the course, will be analyzed thoroughly by biomechanical specialists during the next three months.

"For years we've been passing around the same old lies," said Jim Page, the U.S. Nordic combined coach. "Now we finally have people who are changing some of our ways."

The movement is not confined to such glamorous sports as skiing and figure skating.

U.S. athletes won three gold medals, three silver and four bronze at the 1976 Winter Olympics. Only the Soviet Union (13-6-8) and East Germany (7-5-7) had a more productive medal output. Yet the U.S. effort, aside from Dorothy Hamill's gold medal and sassy hairdo, went largely unrecognized.

Reason for Optimism

Now impressive pre-Olympic performances by such prominent world champions as Beth and Eric Heiden, in speed skating, and Linda Fratianne and Charles Tickner, in figure skating, along with a crew of experienced skiers, have buoyed the U.S. hopes for 1980.

Last summer the USOC invited the country's 80 best amateur hockey players and 40 coaches and officials to the first National Amateur Sports Festival in Colorado Springs. For the second festival, this summer, invitations will be sent to 68 players, of whom 30 will be chosen for more intensive training. A paring of these 30 will yield the final team that will seek to challenge the supremacy of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

"Because of the sports festival," said Hal Trumble, the executive director of the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States, "we're probably about a year ahead of where we were in 1975, before Innsbruck. Whether we'll have a better team always comes down to the players involved."

That they are training for games that will be held on home snow and ice, for the first time since the Olympics at Squaw Valley, Calif., in 1960, is a further factor in the enthusiasm of U.S. athletes.

The one-mile, $3.9 million bobsled run still has not been completed at Mount Van Hoevenberg, because of construction complications, administrative mix-ups and bad weather. The delay has forced 23 of the country's best bobsledders to train in Europe since Dec. 26, at a cost of $5,000 a day, and has also kept Said and his crew from finding out whether their new sled is as good as they think it is.

"If it hadn't been for the development funds," said Purdy, the bobsledding chairman, "we couldn't have done it. And we're still not sure when the bob run will be open."

The U.S. Ski Team, with offices in Park City, Utah, has the most efficient administration of all the American squads. Its public relations office issues weekly releases on the status of American skiers, compiles information guides and provides abundant statistical data.

Aside from Phil Mahre, there has been little to shout about in the men's Alpine program this winter. But the slow buildup is part of a carefully designed training program that American coaches hope will improve the medal chances of their skiers next year.

"We have deliberately sacrificed the first two months of this season for slalom specialists to see if we can reach a peak in early February," Harald Schoenhaar, the men's coach, said recently. "If the strategy works this year, it should work next year for the Olympics. We would like to win some medals in our own country."

Schoenhaar conceded that "yes, I am a little nervous" about the experiment. But he believes that no skier can stay on top for four months.

Mahre's progress in efforts to challenge European supremacy would seem to justify the experiment. He is second in the World Cup slalom standings.

Figure-Skating Boom

Competitive figure skating has shown consistent if small growth in recent years, from 35,000 to 40,000 skaters. The real boom, however, has come in the sport's television appeal. Two years ago the U.S. Figure Skating Association received $60,000 from the American Broadcasting Companies for television rights to association events. This year's TV income will amount to $125,000.

America's depth should emerge next month at the world championships in Vienna. Linda Fratianne and Charles Tickner, who recently won national titles, are among the favorites in the ladies' and men's divisions. Tickner is the defending world champion. The absence of Irina Rodnina of the Soviet Union, who has fit her pregnancy into a pre-Olympic year, has given Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner, America's best pairs, an opportunity to challenge for the top in this division.

Until the 400-meter speed skating rink was completed here, at a cost of $3 million, only one rink was available in the United States, in West Allis, Wis.

Eric and Beth Heiden commuted from their home in Madison, Wis., to the rink, more than 100 miles away. They competed in the 1976 games, but more for experience than for anything else.

That should not be the case next year. Miss Heiden won the world title a week ago, and her brother successfully defended his crown this weekend.

"Eric is built perfectly for speed skating," Sheila Young Ochowicz observed. "He has long legs, good muscular structure, and he's a good athlete. He has a sense of competitiveness."

Mrs. Ochowicz marvels at the ability of Miss Heiden to handle a high training workload. Such endurance could set new training standards in the United States.

"Beth is about 5-2, 5-3, with zero body fat," Mrs. Ochowicz said. "But she can cut through the wind during trials on a windy day. When I watch her skate it's not power. She has such good tempo. She seems like a little machine that never stops. And she always has something left in the end."

Will Page Follow in Ali's Footsteps?

Louisville Presents Another Talking Heavyweight

Muhammad Ali on the occasion of Greg Page's announcement that he was turning professional: "You could possibly go on to surpass my record of becoming a three-time champion."

Page to Ali: "I don't plan on losing it the first time."

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT) — It begins again. A heavyweight from Louisville, Ky., who can talk as well as fight is making his professional debut.

The significance of the six-round main event in Kentucky tonight can be measured perhaps by the calendar in the newsletter that "Flash" Gordon prints in his Queens apartment. When the Flash learns of a boxing date, but does not know the name of the opponent, he makes one up. Some of his regular "opponents" are K.O. Pectate, Graham Cracker and Artie Deco.

Long before the match was made in which Greg Page was to make his pro debut, the Flash listed it thus:

"Feb. 16 — Louisville, GREG PAGE-Tunney Hunsaker."

Name From the Past

Capital letters indicate the fighter that Flash thinks will be favored. Tunney Hunsaker was the first professional opponent 19 years ago of a young boxer named Cassius Clay.

"I almost had to find Tunney Hunsaker myself," said Butch Lewis, the promoter who signed Page. "I must have called 50 managers and agents before I could make a fight for Greg. No one wanted to fight him. Hey, he couldn't even find people to spar with in Philadelphia."

Lewis found this year's Tunney Hunsaker in the person of one "Irish" Don Martin, also known as the "Memphis Mauler."

"The guy's 6-4, 225 and has a record of 7-4-1," said Lewis. "That's not too bad."

Page is 20 years old, 6 feet 2 inches tall, and fights at about 215 pounds. But his most meaningful statistics are the last two Amateur Athletic Union national heavyweight championships and the last national Golden Gloves title. Page was, simply, the top amateur heavyweight in the United States.

Page did not want to wait for the 1980 Olympics to prove he was the best amateur heavyweight in the world. The boxer, who put on his first pair of gloves when he was 5 years old, says he wants to give professional boxing "four or five years." He does not like boxing very much.

"Basketball, that's my sport," he said in an interview. "But I can't let a good thing go. I'm better at boxing. The Olympics? I want to take it while I can make it. Money's the name of the game."

Page has it figured. He should be champion in no later than 35 months. "Maybe sooner," he said. "I wouldn't mind fighting for the title in my third, fifth or sixth fight, before October."

"I ain't worried about Larry Holmes," said Page. "I ain't worried about anyone."

"Greg, he's the Cleanup Man," said Lee Roy Admerson, Page's trainer, who is known as Baby Lee Roy.

Page cleaned up in Philadelphia, where a fighter is never supposed to run out of sparring partners because boxers grow in the streets. Page ran out of sparring partners in Joe Frazier's Gymnasium. He had been working with Randy Cobb and Mike Kornicki, a couple of promising professionals trained by George Benton. Cobb had a sore jaw because of a recent tooth extraction. Kornicki had a bad rib that Page kept making worse.

"Philadelphia fighters," said Page, "don't even know the fundamentals."

Different Inside

There is a studied bravado to the 20-year-old. The bragging seems purposeful, as if it were expected of a fighter from the same home town as Muhammad Ali. People who get to know him say Page is shy.

"He called me Mr. Kornicki when we first met," said the 27-year-old sparring partner with a 21-3-2 won-lost-drawn record. "He's a real polite kid. He could go all the way. He's real fast, got a good jab and a good right hand. And he throws good combinations. He's come along at the right time. How old is Holmes, 29? In four, five years, when Greg is at his peak, all the good guys around now will be in their mid-thirties."

Early last week, Baby Lee Roy heard about a young amateur in the Philadelphia suburbs who was also looking for a sparring partner. He loaded Page into a van with the rest of the entourage — if there's a chance for a heavyweight championship, there's a certainty for an entourage — and drove into the hills north of Philadelphia to Eagleville and the Montgomery County Boys' Club. It was almost an hour's drive, and Page was relaxed while he talked.

Just Like Home

"These trees remind me of home," he said. "I live in the east end of Louisville, not where Ali grew up. Trees and hills, just like here. This'd be a good place for me to run. I could have my dog with me. Really miss her. She's 2½ years old, a German shepherd. Name is Lady. She's as strong as an ox. Females are better than males, you know. You get a female, they'll love you to death. Lady'd kill anyone for me."

Page has a soft, round face. It is a good face, open and bright. He could easily pass for a younger brother of Muhammad Ali.

"Being compared to Ali," he said, "is a privilege. It's hard for anyone to fill Ali's shoes, but they will be filled."

Ali, of course, is a model. Page watches films of the old Louisville master, but he also studies the boxing films of Sugar Ray Robinson, Joe Louis and Jersey Joe Walcott.

A Little of Each

"I blend their styles into mine," he said. "I'm a boxer. The thing I enjoy doing most is slipping a punch. Whoosh, it goes right by you. It's just like dunking a basketball."

The van was passing a trailer truck. Page pointed to the truck and said:

"The difference between a boxer and a fighter is that a fighter gets into a scrape with that truck. He'll fight it until one of them is through. He'll go around and hit metal. A boxer, though, would circle the truck until he found a weak spot, and then he'd attack."

A weak spot on a truck?

"Like the driver," said Page.

Father Knows Best

Page's boxing career began as punishment. When he was 5 years old and "hard-headed about something," his father, a former amateur boxer, would make him put on gloves and box with his 7-year-old brother, Dennis.

"Dennis used to beat me blue," said Page. "I never liked fighting. In school, I used to talk my way out of fights. Only one I ever had was on a basketball court when I was in the ninth grade. I didn't know nothing, but I did know how to hit somebody and that guy went straight down. The dude kept fouling me and when I told him to stop kicking my butt, he had the nerve to slap me.

"I like boxing when it comes to training, but that's all."

Page has already been in a ring with Ali, twice. The first time, Page was 15 years old and the champion was giving an exhibition.

"I kept thinking, I'm going to try and knock the pro out," said Page. "It was amateur against pro, that's all. I hit him a pretty good right hand and it must've stung him. He really started taking it seriously. He didn't know how old I was. Guys kept yelling at him, 'He's only a kid, he's only a kid.'"

The kid wants to go to college, wants to study business at Kentucky State.

Relaxing Craft

"I'd like to get into real estate or have my own brick masonry company," he said. "I like bricklaying. I took a course three years ago. It relaxes me a lot."

The Montgomery County Boys' Club, administered by local construction unions, is a neat one-story building on top of a hill. Ralph Williams, a representative of the Philadelphia Building and Construction Trades Council, said proudly upon Page's arrival:

"Blinky Palermo helped us build this place. He used to come up here and tell the kids not to make the same mistakes he made. It really hurt Blinky when he couldn't get his manager's license and get back into boxing."

In one of the dressing rooms, a 20-year-old amateur undefeated in six fights was getting ready to spar with Page.

"Kid's name is Joe Thomas," said Williams, "and he's going to win the Olympic gold medal in 1980. He's 6-6, 260 and hits like a mule. You know Matt Franklin, the light-heavyweight contender? Joe knocked him down three times in a round here. Franklin won't spar with him any more. No one wants to work with the kid."

Page danced around Thomas. Like Ali, he holds his hands down at his side and keeps out of danger with very quick foot speed. Like Ali, Page also has very fast hands. The jab snaps upward, stinging. Again and again. Thomas was being embarrassed.

"Use your left, your left," screamed Steve Traitz, Thomas' trainer.

Thomas tried, but Page shot a right over Thomas's left and the amateur was rocked.

"Don't drop your left," Traitz screamed.

" 'Don't drop your left, don't drop your left,' " mimicked Page, dropping his own left.

"He's trying to intimidate you," Traitz told Thomas.

Page was doing a pretty good job of it. In the second of the four rounds they worked, Page again had both hands at his sides when Thomas connected with a solid overhand right. Page smiled.

"Did you see that?" said one of the entourage. "He took that right hand coldblooded and didn't blink."

Page was hitting Thomas whenever he wanted. A bruise started growing beneath the youngster's left eye. At times, Thomas seemed near tears as his frustration mounted.

"Joe's never been in with anybody like this," said Williams. "It's good work for both of them."

Afterward, however, Page acted fatherly toward Thomas. Page is 10 months older.

"Hey, you're good," he told Thomas. "Damn good. Better than anyone I worked with in Philly. I wish I had known about you before."

Thomas beamed.

"Louisville, that's where the best ones come from, the thoroughbreds," Page said. "Know something? I've been living in Louisville all my life and I've only been to the Derby once, last year for Affirmed. Reason is I don't gamble. I hate to lose."

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
NY Islanders	34	10	10	78	243	146
NY Rangers	30	19	5	65	224	187
Atlanta	29	22	5	63	221	194
Philadelphia	24	18	12	60	177	168
Smythe Division						
Chicago	19	25	10	48	161	195
Vancouver	18	30	8	44	165	215
St. Louis	13	35	8	34	166	240
Colorado	12	35	8	32	154	221
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Montreal	37	9	8	82	229	134
Los Angeles	24	24	8	56	202	198
Pittsburgh	22	23	8	52	186	190
Washington	18	29	8	44	188	224
Detroit	11	30	14	36	171	212
Adams Division						
Boston	32	15	9	73	225	176
Buffalo	25	19	11	57	175	168
Toronto	22	22	11	55	176	174
Minnesota	22	25	7	51	181	182

Thursday's Results

Buffalo 4, N.Y. Rangers 3
Philadelphia 5, Boston 3
Los Angeles 2, Montreal 2
Pittsburgh 6, Minnesota 5
Washington 9, Colorado 3

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Washington	38	17	.691	—
Philadelphia	32	21	.604	5
New Jersey	27	27	.500	10½
New York	25	34	.424	15
Boston	23	33	.411	15½
Central Division				
San Antonio	34	24	.586	—
Houston	32	24	.571	1
Atlanta	30	28	.517	4
Cleveland	23	34	.404	10½
Detroit	20	37	.351	13½
New Orleans	19	40	.322	15½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	35	21	.625	—
Denver	31	28	.525	5½
Milwaukee	25	34	.424	11½
Indiana	24	33	.421	11½
Chicago	20	36	.357	15
Pacific Division				
Seattle	35	20	.636	—
Los Angeles	35	22	.614	1
Phoenix	34	22	.607	1½
Portland	28	26	.519	6½
San Diego	28	31	.475	9
Golden State	26	32	.448	10½

Thursday's Results

Cleveland 113, Philadelphia 108
Houston 119, Portland 116
Phoenix 119, Washington 108
San Diego 122, New Orleans 119

Finesse and Grace Offset 'Peace-Lover' Image

Stars of Scandinavia Give Some Sparkle to the NHL

By Don Merry

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16 — Six years ago, Borje Salming and Inge Hammarstrom blazed a trail as modern-day adventurers from Sweden who discovered the riches of the National Hockey League.

They didn't know it at the time, but they were starting a trend.

There is a Scandinavian flavor to the NHL these days. In addition to Volvos and blondes, Sweden also exports hockey players. Thirteen Swedes are playing in the NHL, and more are sure to follow.

Although Salming of Toronto developed into an All-Star defenseman, the impact of the Swedes was largely insignificant until this season, when the New York Rangers, desperate for a new image — a winning one — agreed to pay center Ulf Nilsson and right wing Anders Hedberg a total of $2,700,953.76 in Canadian funds over two seasons. The money, about 600,000 U.S. dollars each per season, was sufficient to pry Nilsson and Hedberg away from Winnipeg of the World Hockey Association.

Somehow Nilsson and Hedberg have managed to retain their perspective in the wake of their immense publicity in New York and if they are wracked internally by the pressures of fame, the size of their contracts and the need to prove themselves in a new environment, they don't let it show.

Admiring their low profile, captain Dave Maloney of the Rangers said of the Swedes: "I knew they weren't coming in here to get a candy bar named after them."

NHL teams, except for Montreal, which prefers to placate the French-speaking residents of Quebec by ferreting out home-grown talent, are taking a much keener interest in Swedish athletes. The majority of teams have scouts in Scandinavia and one, the Washington Capitals, employs Arne Stromberg as a bird-dog. Stromberg coached the Swedish national teams for 11 seasons.

The average salary in Sweden's five professional (in name only, most players need other jobs to survive) leagues is $7,000, whereas in the NHL it is $96,000. If a Swede signs with an NHL team, the club must pay $40,000 over two years to the Swedish team that released him. Part of that money goes into Sweden's development program; hence Swedish teams believe it is good business to deal with North America.

If there is a stigma attached to Swedish players, it is their image as peace-lovers. European rules emphasize finesse and put a premium on skating, shooting and passing. In Canada, youngsters are frequently required to prove themselves with their elbows and fists as well as their talent.

'Chicken Swedes'

When Salming and Hammarstrom cracked the Maple Leaf lineup for the 1973-74 season, they had to endure the label of "Chicken Swedes" because of a popensity for looking the other way when trouble appeared. Salming, who has had only one fight during his career, has survived in Toronto's helter-skelter pace because of superior skills and adaptability.

Hammarstrom weathered four years in a Maple Leaf uniform, scoring a career-high 24 goals in the fourth year. But Harold Ballard, Toronto's owner, traded Hammarstrom to St. Louis after publicly remarking that he was "the type of player who could go into a corner with a dozen eggs and emerge without having broken one."

"I used to be a chicken Swede," Salming says with a soft smile, "but I've been here long enough now that I'm a tough Canadian boy."

© *Los Angeles Times*



Inge Hammarstrom

Capitanio Wins Nordic Ski Race

ZAKOPANE, Poland, Feb. 16 (AP) — Italy's Giulio Capitanio won a 15-kilometer cross-country ski race here today and advanced from 11th to fourth in the overall World Cup cross-country standings.

Sweden's Lars Erik Eriksen took over the overall lead.

Capitanio was clocked in 43 minutes 44.08 seconds, ahead of three Russians — Alexander Zavilov, 43:44.08; Vladimir Lukianov, 43:47.65, and Rosalin Bakiyev, 44:00.28.

Eriksen 76 has points and leads Oddvar Braa of Norway, who has 69 points. Braa did not run today.

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PAGE 14 & 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Art Buchwald

Caviar Intelligence Leaves Fishy Trail

WASHINGTON — There has been a great deal of recrimination over the change of governments in Iran. One of the biggest questions being asked is why no one in this town knew the shah was in trouble. Some of the credit for this must go to Ambassador Ardeshir Zahedi, and Washington's unquenchable appetite for good caviar.


Buchwald

Before it is published by the new regime at the Iranian Embassy, I wish to confess that my wife and I were on Ambassador Zahedi's special caviar list, which meant that every Christmas Eve we would find a nice plump can of it on our doorstep when we went out to light the Christmas tree. The first time there was no message with the can except for a card attached, which said "Long live the shah."

"I wonder who it's from?" my wife asked.

"It beats me," I said, salivating. "All it says on the can is 'Golden pearls from the Caspian Sea.' "

"Well, that rules out the Dominican Republic," my wife said as she started making toast.

* * *

"Wait a minute," I warned her. "This could be a bribe. People don't just leave caviar on your doorstep unless they want something in exchange."

"What could anyone want in exchange for a can of delicious caviar?"

"My Redskin tickets," I said. "But they're not going to get them — not for all the caviar in Zambia."

"I didn't know Zambia had any caviar," she said.

"That's just my code name for the country where I think it came from. I believe the first thing to do is call one of the editors at The Washington Post and ask him if it's all right to accept the gift."

I made the call.

"Is it ethical to accept a can of Golden Iranian caviar from an anonymous embassy in Washington?" I said.

"It all depends," the editor replied. "How much caviar is there?"

"Enough for four people," I said.

"My wife and I will be right over," he said.

"I knew I shouldn't have called. Now we have to share the stuff," I told my wife.

A half-hour later the phone rang. The editor said, "Never mind. We found a can of caviar on our doorstep with a peacock throne on it."

"Then that means it comes from Switzerland," I said.

"No, you dummy. The Swiss ambassador only sends chocolates."

* * *

On Christmas Day we went to visit friends who worked in the State Department on the Middle East Desk. "Have some caviar," the former ambassador said.

"No, thanks," I said. "We're going over to Adm. Pinkerton's tonight for caviar and baked potato and we don't want to spoil our appetites."

The day after Christmas our son, who plays with a boy whose father is in the CIA, said, "If you think we have caviar you should see the Dinkhams' fridge. It's loaded with fish eggs."

"That's too bad. I thought we'd share ours with them since I figured by being government employees they probably never got to eat any."

"Mr. Dinkham says you're nothing if you don't have a caviar source at the CIA."

Whatever else you want to say about Ambassador Zahedi he certainly was lavish with his country's edibles. Almost everyone I knew of importance in the capital was up to his hips in sturgeon eggs. Zahedi had penetrated the soft underbelly of Washington, and as long as the stuff kept coming no one was really interested in how the shah was doing.

I guess this should be a lesson to all of us. The next time we find a can of caviar on our doorsteps we're going to ask some tough questions about the regime's survival before we start chopping up eggs, onions and cutting up lemons.

Mary Blume

Designing Woman

LONDON (IHT) — When Eileen Gray was born, Rutherford B. Hayes was president of the United States and Queen Victoria had 22 years left in which to reign. Born in Ireland and a resident of the Rue Bonaparte in Paris from 1907, Eileen Gray was one of the century's most original designers but acclaim did not come until she was in her 90s, and it quite startled her then. She died, aged 97, in 1976 and her first major retrospective opened recently in the Victoria and Albert Museum, where it will remain until late April, moving on to Edinburgh this summer and to the Museum of Modern Art in New York in September.

Most of the furniture, rugs, lamps, screens and architectural plans in the exhibition come from the period between the wars, but the work stands apart from the sleek modishness of Art Deco and the starkness of Bauhaus: it is pure but very rich, modern in the sense of belonging to today, whenever today is. "Proportion and balance exist in art because they exist first in life," Eileen Gray wrote in 1929. "The world is filled with living allusions, with living symmetries: hard to uncover, but real."

Lacquer Master

If Eileen Gray pioneered such new materials as tubular metal and celluloid and was experimenting with new kinds of plastic in her 90s ("I think it's rather attractive," she said), she was also the last designer to master the ancient, immensely difficult and time-consuming craft of lacquer, creating objects that have not a surface sheen but a deep and subtle glow. She had an inquisitive mind, avant garde in the sense of being by nature one step ahead, but she also applied the classical precept of combining the useful and the agreeable in an entirely new and original way. "I liked making things very much," she said in summary when she was very old.

Born 100 years ago, she went to London's Slade School in 1898 to study drawing but, she later said, "Frankly drawings were no use. I wanted to do something useful." She began studying lacquer in Soho, then in Paris began a long association with the master Sugawara. Her first important client was the couturier Jacques Doucet and four pieces she made for him are in the show, including the famous 1914 "Destin" screen that drew headlines when it was sold in auction in 1972.

In 1919 she began her ingenious and sumptuous decoration of the apartment of the modiste Suzanne Talbot and while still working on the apartment, in 1922, she opened her enigmatically and prophetically named Jean Desert boutique on the Faubourg St. Honore. It was not a success. Fifty years later she recalled, "People thought it was queer and dreadful. People weren't ready for modern." A small pause and a gentle observation: "They still aren't."

Eileen Gray did not sign her work or keep useful records. Much of it disappeared in World War II, so although she was a ceaseless worker (her last completed piece, a cork screen included in the exhibition, was made in 1964) little of what she made remains. In 1968 the architectural historian Joseph Rykwert published an article on her in the Italian magazine Domus. "I had always known about her but I only learned by accident from her niece, the painter Prunella Clough, that she was still alive. I was astounded," Mr. Rykwert says.

Rykwert published another article, in the Architectural Review, in 1972 and the following year Eileen Gray had her first show, of architectural drawings and three pieces of furniture, in London (Paris has never given her a show). The impact was enormous and, to Eileen Gray, after so many years of silence, astonishing. The painter Frank Stella had two chairs copied. Yves Saint Laurent became a collector, and journalists came to the Rue Bonaparte where they were given a courteous, if surprised, reception.


Eileen Gray in mid-1920s.

Rykwert's pieces were the first important articles since 1938 when Le Corbusier, a longtime admirer, published Eileen Gray's architectural plans for a vacation center. She never studied architecture but came to it naturally — her screens were, after all, as much elements of architecture as of decoration — urged by her friend, the architect Jean Badovici. "He said it was absurd not to build," she said. In architecture, she once wrote, both dreams and action find sustenance.

She built two houses. The first, on a tricky site in Roquebrune, on the Riviera, was, she recalled, constructed with the aid of an entrepreneur and two workmen with wheelbarrows. It is owned by Mme. Schelbert, a Swiss friend of Le Corbusier who took his last, fatal swim from the rocks below.

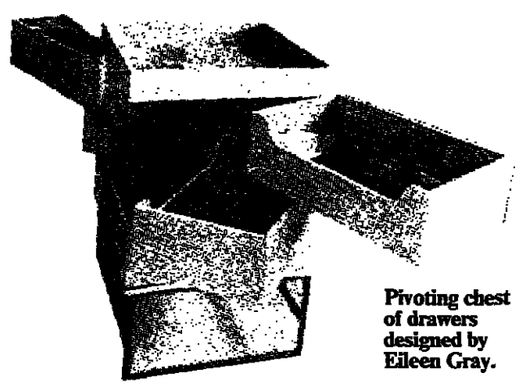
The second house, near Menton, was built for herself from 1932-34 and is now owned by the painter Graham Sutherland. Typically, she designed every detail down to a folding stool for her carpenter that is included in the Victoria and Albert show.

She believed in a certain rigor — "Scientific experiment is necessary to sustain inspiration," she wrote in 1929 — but was against dry formulas. "Things can be simplified to death," she said in the same piece. "Formulas are nothing. Life is all. And life is mind and heart together."

Endless Ingenuity

Eileen Gray's ingenuity was endless — she invented pivoting drawers, an idea still sufficiently novel to be lifted by the late Joe Colombo in the '60s — and problems seem to have been attacked with zest and, possibly, amusement. "She wrote extremely witty letters," Joseph Rykwert says, and even in extreme old age she had a very pleasing lightness, a trace perhaps of her larky youth when she was keen on flying. "I went up in a balloon with Mr. Rolls Royce," she said. "Then I went up with a French aeronaut in a machine he designed himself. It was rather fun."

The attention Eileen Gray received in her last years was unlikely to turn the head of someone so independent, but it did perhaps offer a certain solace. So little of her work remained and now, finally, it was likely to receive proper care. "I think it gave her a hidden comfort that her work was not going to be chucked into an attic or the river," her niece says.


Pivoting chest of drawers designed by Eileen Gray.

PEOPLE: *Bee Gees, Billy Joel Top Grammy Awards*

The **Bee Gees'** driving disco songs won four Grammys but lost out to **Billy Joel** and his "Just the Way You Are" for the coveted awards of record and song of the year in the Grammys telecast (for more news of Joel, currently on a European tour, see page 7). Fifty-two Grammys were handed out by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences in Los Angeles. The Bee Gees won the Grammy for album of the year with "Saturday Night Fever," already the largest selling soundtrack album in history with 15 million sold. **Barry Manilow's** "Copacabana" and **Anne Murray's** "You Needed Me" won the Grammys for best male and female pop vocal performances. The recording of **David Frost's** interviews with former President **Richard Nixon** was defeated in the best spoken-word recording category by **Orson Welles'** recording of the motion picture soundtrack of "Citizen Kane." **Elvis Presley**, who won three Grammys, all in gospel categories, before his death last year, was defeated in the competition for best country male vocal performance by **Willie Nelson's** reworking of the 1940s song, "Georgia On My Mind." Nelson and **Waylon Jennings** won the Grammy for best country group vocal performance for "Mamas Don't Let Your Babies Grow Up To Be Cowboys," and **Dolly Parton** was named best country female vocal performer for "Here You Come Again." **A Taste of Honey** was named best new artist of the year for its recording of "Boogie Oogie Oogie." **Earth, Wind and Fire** also won three awards — for "All 'n' All" as best rhythm and blues performance by a group, for "Runnin' " for best rhythm and blues instrumental performance and for "Got To Get You Into My Life," for best arrangement accompanying vocalists. Composer **John Williams** won two Grammys, for best instrumental composition and best album of an original television or movie score, both for "Close Encounters of the Third Kind." The soundtrack was defeated by **Chuck Mangione's** "Children of Sanchez" in competition for the Grammy for best pop instrumental performance. **Quincy Jones** won a Grammy for best instrumental arrangement for "Main Title," which appeared on the original soundtrack of "The Wiz"; and "Ain't Misbehavin' " was named the year's best cast show album. **Steve Martin** won for best comedy recording for the second straight year, this time for "A Wild and Crazy Guy." Other winners included **Donna Summer** for "Last Dance" as the best rhythm and blues female vocal performance; **George Benson** for "On Broadway" as best rhythm and blues male vocal performance; **Chick Corea**, for "Friends" as best jazz instrumental performance; and **Al Jarreau** for "All Fly Home" as best jazz vocal performance. Academy officials also announced during the telecast that pop singers **Les Paul** and **Mary Ford**, jazz artist **Count Basie** and classical composer **Sergei Rachmaninov** had been inducted into the group's Hall of Fame.

* * *

"Get Rudi," cried ballerina **Natalia Makarova**. There she was, in San Francisco, scheduled to perform in "Swan Lake" at the War Memorial Opera House, and she was without a partner because **Anthony Dowell** had a bad cold. **Rudolf Nureyev** wasn't going to let his old colleague down. He was in rehearsal in New York, but he flew right out to the West Coast.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE


AP

Britain's Prince Charles leads the orchestra of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, during rehearsals for Mozart's "The Magic Flute." Charles, patron of the Royal Opera, wielded the baton for a film appealing for funds.

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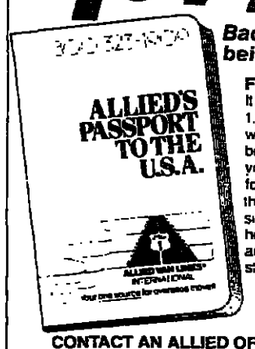
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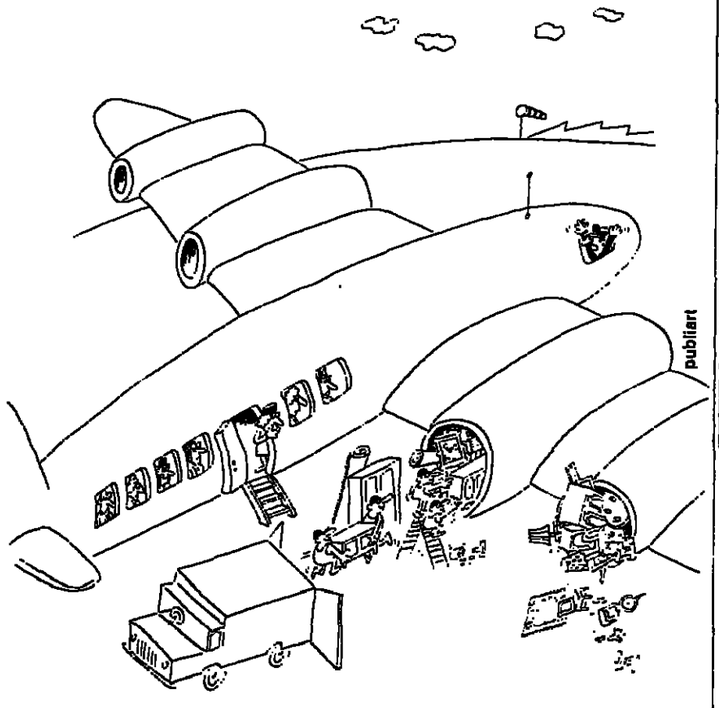
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